BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 186 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 33	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
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TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 163.
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are require to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,623
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I HIND *	11 430
11th ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA	MOREA*	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,614	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
13th Aug.	BANKURA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
8th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via K'chi 9 a.m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru,	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru,	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotodi	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komivama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	486	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage-Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20270 Telegrams:— YUSEN

O.S.K.LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	2nd Aug	14th Aug.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7750	11th Aug.	24th Aug.
*AlpsMaru	S. Kaneteka	7490	5th Aug	8th Sept.
*Celeber Maru	..	5863	16th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	..	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.

A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus;
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

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1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullundar.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd. Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar. PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad. Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared 1923 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /8
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fashionable silk suitings, stockings, tweeds, blankets, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R10933

WANTED—Competent and experienced BILL CLERK. Apply personally with testimonials to KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort.
A 20372

WANTED—Two LADY GRADUATE TEACHERS, one of whom should be able to teach Sanskrit. Salary 110—10—200; but in case of special qualifications a higher start will be given. Apply before 15th August, 1924, to the HON. SECRETARY, Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.
A 20349

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20/—400. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London). Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY—HYDERABAD DECCAN—Wanted an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 300 with annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 600. Apply stating qualifications and experience to the REGISTRAR. Applications received after the 16th August, 1924, will not be considered. Only those should apply who possess a sound knowledge of Urdu, which is the medium of instruction.
A 20352

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a qualified man in Sanitation, Vaccination and Typing with five years' medical College training. Terms moderate. Aply Box No. 419, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10930

WANTED.—PART TIME EMPLOYMENT in Bombay 12 noon to 3 p.m. as Manager of any respectable firm or a limited company on reasonable terms; has very wide administrative experience. Can also manage Engineering Department. First class credentials. Apply to Box No. 421, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10935

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T.R. BRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20326

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—A sound working GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY in Central Provinces or Berar or Khandesh. Apply with full particulars of machinery, etc. C/o P. O. Box No. 60 Fort, Bombay.
N 20242

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

SALE BIANCHI MOTOR CAR, Italian Touring Body, good condition, perfect running order. Apply DOCTOR SONEJI, Sandhurst Road, opposite Parekh's Hospital.
JA R10931

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. it does not contain arsenic, asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8/-. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Kashmir.
T R10934

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A five-storeyed BUILDING on Lamington Road (Bombay), Very spacious. Free hold. Box No. 420, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10932

FOR SALE—A fine estate 2 miles from Kasauli (Punjab) 30 biggahs of land with buildings rented at 1600 a season, fruit garden and a large site ideal place and climate for a sanitarium. Dust cheap Rs. 28,000. Apply Direct on the applications to me here. GURBAKHSH SINGH KALHA, P. O. Garkhal, near Kasauli.
G R10922

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 8 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) The GOODWILL, stock-in-trade, Plant, achinery, etc., of Messrs. R. Venkiah Brothers, Photographic Studio, Mount Road, Madras.
(2) PLANT, MACHINERY, FITTINGS, tc., of the Star of the East Films, Ltd., in the Film Producing Studio in Vepery.
For particulars and terms apply to:—B. F. GREATOREX, Receiver of R. Venkiah's Estate, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
20350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India

LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at Rs. 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933:

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

The amount subscribed to date is nearly eleven crores and lists will be closed on the 16th.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20232

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1924, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

S. A. H. STWELL,
N. M. MURRAY, (Officiating),
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 7th July, 1924. C20142

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Mr. GEORGE ALBERT GABRIEL and Mr. EDWARD JAMES ROBERT, carrying on business as Milk Suppliers at Colaba under the style or name of the Devonshire Dairy Supply Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 28th day of July, 1924. All debts due to and owing by the said Devonshire Dairy Supply Co., will be received and paid respectively by the said Mr. Edward James Robert who will continue to carry on the said business under the same style or name of the Devonshire Dairy Supply Co.

Dated Bombay this 28th day of July 1924.
DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs George Albert Gabriel and Edward James Robert.
R10936

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVANDAS GORDHANDAS has contracted with our client DAMJI DEWSEY for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Holi Chakla or Bori Bazar Street, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 599—600—601, New No. 5720, Old Survey No. 859 and New Survey No. 8694, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 2259, Street Nos. 319, 321, 323 and containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property of Haridas Jiva, on or towards the West by Bora Bazar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kallianji Ratansey and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Row Tersey and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.

We have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.
RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 6th day of Aug. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEAT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., V/s Al. Nagersetji Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing dated the 22nd day of October 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very Valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1679 and New Survey Nos 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on, or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22. 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craigo, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AT FORT BALLARD ESTATE, "NARANDAS" BUILDING, OPPOSITE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address all the office furniture, etc., belonging to Messrs. W. H. Lawless and Co., Trading in the name of Indian Industries and Power Co., such as large and small writing tables, revolving top tables glass-door book cases, file cabinets copying press with stand Godrej safe, type writer with stand recorder machine partition, teak wood cupboards teapoys book stands, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP AND GODOWN OF MARBLE SLABS AND GLAZED TILES, OFFICE FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH STOCK-IN-TRADE, AND THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE RECEIVER AT GRANT ROAD NEAR TRAM TERMINUS AND OPPOSITE NOVELTY CINEMA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1033 of 1918 (Lalloo v/s. Mariambboo) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant sell Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.

One large lot of Marble slabs, and one large lot of Glazed Tiles, Office furniture such as Tables, chairs, Benches, clock, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Aug. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati sea face in Adanwala mansion next to the Wilson College, furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, book stands meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. E. Waite, Esq., chief accountant, Bombay Municipality and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE RIGHT TITLE INTEREST AND EQUITY OF REDEMPTION OF HAJI NURMAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL NOORANI IN HAINES ROAD PROPERTY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for Messrs. Keshavlal Punjaram, Nenamal Bhimandas and Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, trustees under the agreement and the Equitable Mortgage, dated the 31st day of March, 1922 and the 14th day of July, 1922, and in pursuance of the directions in the consent Decree dated 11th day of December, 1923, in Suit No. 3445 of 1922 in which Rukhiabai and another were the plaintiffs and Haji Nur-Mahomed Haji Esmail Nurani and others were the defendants the sale subject to the first mortgage, dated the 31st day of May, 1922, made between Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani of the first part, The Bank of India, Ltd., of the second part, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., of the third part, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., of the fourth part and the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., of the fifth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of Haji Noormahomed Haji Ismail Noorani in.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate near Byculla Tank fronting on the West side of the Haines Road containing by admeasurement 1720 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 302 New No. 13822 Old Survey No. 348 and New Survey No. 34475 Cadastral Survey No. 1830 together with the market and range of buildings erected thereon assessed by Municipality under Ward Nos. 4348 (1) and (2), 4349, 4350 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 133, 134 (a), 162 1A, 1, 164 to 166 (A), 172 and 1 and bounded on the North and East by the Haines Road, on the West by the property formerly used as water channel now of the Vendor, on the South by a triangular shaped piece of property formerly of the Improvement Trust now of the Vendor which said premises are more particularly described in the plan annexed to an Indenture of conveyance dated the 15th day of February, 1910 and expressed to the made between K. D. Sethna of the one part and the Vendor of the other part and which said Indenture was registered in the books of the Sub-Registrar under No. 596A, at pages 161 to 166 Vol. 1742 of book No. 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land triangular in shape containing an ares 148 square yards or thereabouts formerly being a portion of the East Agripada South Estate of the Improvement Trust situate in Tank Pakhady Street bounded on the North East by the property of the Vendor formerly described, on the South by the Tank Pakhady Street and on the West by the property next herein described and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 4/3345 and Cadastral Survey No. 1849 and which premises form a portion of the premises assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2nd Street No. 48 and which premises are delineated on a plan drawn on an Indenture of Conveyance dated the 24 day of August 1920 and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the Vendor of the other part which Indenture is registered in the Books of Sub-Registrar of Bombay under No. 4564 at pages 3 to 32 Volume 2827 of Book No. 1.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land containing an area of 205 square yards or thereabouts formerly also a portion of the said Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust situate in the Tank Pakhady Street aforesaid bounded on the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Vendor and partly by the property secondly described, on the South by the the Tank Pakhady Street, on the West by the property of the Improvement Trust and on the North partly by the property of Ramchandra Dhondiba and partly by a way leading to Haines Road and forming portions of land bearing New Survey No. 2/3475 and Cadastral Survey No. 1840 and which premises form a portion of the premises assessed by Municipality under E Ward No. 4355 (3) Street No. 4B and the delineated on plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance of the 24th day of August 1920 expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of one part and the Vendor of the other part and registered under No. 4564 at pages 23 to 32 Volume 2827 of book No. 1 and which said premises are subject to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st day of May 1922 made between Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani of the one part and the Bank of India Ltd., and others of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case containing 200 pieces Turkey Red sarries 50" x 4/9 yards No. 588.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of the Valuable Immoveable Property formerly known as "FITZROY LODGE" and now as "DE SOUZA LODGE," situate at Portuguese Church Street now known as Charni Road, Girgaum near Portuguese Church, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the order of Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Virjee Peraj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1511.24 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 307 Collector's New No. D/2038 Old Survey No. 572 and new Survey No. 7/7879 and Cadastral Survey No. 1436, together with the tenement or building standing thereon called formerly "FITZROY LODGE" but now "DE SOUZA LODGE" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 1229 and Street Nos. 28—30 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of the Portuguese Church Street now known as Charni Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhai Bhaishanker and Brothers, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Serafina Deiga called Eden Gassic and now of Baboorao Ramkrishna Somon and Narayen Ramkrishna Somon and on or towards the South by the said St. Theresas, Chapel and School Buildings and Grounds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BURNER PERFECTION STOVES, ENGLISH COTTAGE PIANO BY CHEPPELL RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES PIANO PLAYER ELECTRIC TABLE FANS OF VARIOUS SUBJECTS, WHITE MARBLE FIGURES MADE BY WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN ARTISTS CHUBB'S AND GODREJ'S SAFES, RICH ENGLISH DINNER SET, GLASS, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co. will to-day THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Show Rooms No. 8/10, Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort, made to order very valuable household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, mahoganised sideboards, dinner waggon, rich tapestry-lined chesterfield suites, mahoganised drawing room cabinets full sized corner cabinets to match silver show cases cottage piano and its player with rollers office and roll top writing tables glass and revolving book cases, fancy teapoys electric table fan and lamps mahoganised mirror and panelled almyrahs clothes and gown presses, dressing table chest of drawers and marble top wash hand table to match, Chubb's and Godrej safes, marble figures, meatsafe, stoves, English dinner sets glass platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August 1924.

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., of the Ladies' Department will be continued TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Pirojbai, widow of Jamshedji Nanabhai Guzder and Shrinbai, wife of Maneckji Bhunjibhai Patel, the two of the administratrices of the estates of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Bunaji, deceased and also under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroze Maneckji Daji Ghandhy and Cowasji Hormusji Daji Ghandhy, the remaining two administrators of the estate of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property hereunder described belonging to the estate of the deceased at the premises at No. 39, Matarpakhady, Mazagaon on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi but now of Bombay, on the Western side of the Road, leading to the late Gunpowder Works, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 5919, Street No. 39 and bearing New Survey No.— and Cadestral Survey No. 335 of Mazagaon Division, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the house of Antonio Serao and partly by the house of S. Porreira, on or towards the West by the house of J. A. Baptista, on or towards the North by the house of E. L. Vallidares and on or towards the South by public passage, vacant possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee at their office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 CASES AND 18 BALES OF WHITE MULLS, 16 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND 17 BALES OF GREY JACCONETS.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhoy of Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

46 cases of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.
16 bales of White Mulls, gold heading 39" 20 yards.
5 bales of White Mulls No. D55, 54"/20 yards.
16 bales of Grey Shirtings No. 900000, 45"/37½/38 yards.
10 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 138, 40"/22 yards.
7 bales of Grey Jacconets No. 2044, 44"/20 yards.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August 1924.

ACCESORIES THAT FIT WELL, WEAR WELL, LOOK WELL, CAN BE HAD HERE.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kantilal Nagindas Chandulal Nagindas and Purshotamdas Nagindas, heirs to the estate of late Seth Nagindas Jeithabhoy Javery.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address, the following:—

Brilliant diamonds, emeralds, pearls and ruby ornaments, comprising, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, pendants, rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, sirantars, collars, kudas, pin, studs, etc.

Catologues are ready.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th Aug. 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Buildings Street No. 153—155; 157—161; 167—175, 202—214; 200; 366—370; 124—128; 222A; 130 134; Case Nos. 204; 205; 207; 223; 224; 308; 318; 319; 320; First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID
ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"SAND"
Featuring WILLIAM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

COMING SATURDAY NEXT!
UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY SUPER-PRODUCTION
"The Hunchback Of Notre Dame"

12 Reels—from Victor Hugo's immortal novel
"Notre Dame de Paris" featuring
LON CHANEY
IF YOU LOVE

BEAUTY—and which of us does not?—there are scenes of such magnitude and splendor as to be almost breathtaking.

ROMANCE—you will thrill to the tale of a dashing nobleman and a sweet, unspoiled girl of the people.

ACTION—there are moments when the story moves at a pace so cyclone-fast that the blood will course through your veins at a like speed.

INTRIGUE—there is plot and counter-plot, an arch-villain who seeks to blast the happiness of two young hearts, and a mysterious figure which pursues him like a relentless Fury.

GOOD ACTING—you will find a vast cast, drawn from the ranks of Screendom's favorites, headed by LON CHANEY, Patsy Ruth Miller, Norman Kerry and Ernest Torrence.

DRAMA—you will revel in one situation more tense than another, all of them building up to a tremendous, smashing, crashing climax.

GRANDEUR—you will see sets of glittering glory and lavish luxury, done on a far more magnificent scale than has ever before been attempted.

PATHOS—your heart will respond to the un-selfish devotion of Quasimodo—the unquestioning love that made of him a willing slave who neither asked nor expected a reward for his services.

THEN YOU WILL LOVE—
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
COMING SATURDAY NEXT
At THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 6.

S S City of Valencia, Williamson, Birkenhead

S S Winkfield, Brook, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Urbino, Jackson, Rangoon.
S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban etc.
S S Gharinda, Tallant, Rangoon.
S S Gandara, Laughurst, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Valencia for Liverpool.

S S City of Valencia:—The City Line steamer City of Valencia, 7329 tons, Captain W Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead with a general cargo.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Winkfield, 3193 tons, Captain J Brook arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Urbino:—The Wilson Line steamer Urbino 3212 tons, Captain W H Jackson, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Captain D M Macdonald sailed from harbour yesterday for Durban, etc., with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gharinda—The B I S N Company's steamer Gharinda, 3212 tons, Captain H W Tallent, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, 3190 tons, Captain J H Langhurst will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(WEDNESDAY, August 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M and Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
8 Dumana, 5112, London, 8/8, M M and Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 13/8, Graham & Co.
12 Cl. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
14 Skunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, 11/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barala, Busreh, 6/8, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 8/8, M M and Co.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 7/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 8/8, Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara, 3190, N.F., 8/8, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 14/8, L Triestino.
13 Bankura, 1965, Basra, 13/8, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & Graham Co.
Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knareshro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.
Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

August 6.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—8000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 4004 cwt linseed Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—10 casks beef middles (6000 lbs) S M H Kadarbakhsh; 127 bales cottonfly H E Bode & Sons.

S S Wardenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—327 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 43 casks salted raw goat skins Haji N and Haji Eisa.

S S Wardenfels for Copenhagen:—4 cases dried beef weasand (550 lbs) S M H Kadarbakhsh.

S S Asia for Genoa:—1 cask wet sheep guts (400 lbs) S M H Kadarbakhsh; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co; 2400 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Asia for Naples:—1300 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool R Esmail; 4002 cwt myrabollams Mathradas Bros; 100 tons linseed oil cakes Turner Morrison & Co Ltd; 717 cwt gingelly oil cakes M Somji; 350 bales wool C Ramsvarup; 21 bales wool Meyer Nissim; 50 bales cotton H M Edwards & Co; 25 bales wool M Mangalchand; 29 bales wool M Balin; 80 bales wool V Oomersey; 75 bales wool R Virchand.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—290 cwt ground nut oil cakes A Bhanji & Bros; 200 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Permanand & Co; 1 bale wool Haji N and Haji Eisa.

S S Scindia for Constantinople:—1 bale cotton handkerchief A A Kadar.

S S Dumana for London—19 cwt cuttle fish H A Mohamed & Son.

S S Dumana for Havre:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co.

S S City of Velancia for Liverpool—5500 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed; 137 cwt gingelly oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

S S City of Velancia for Glasgow:—4025 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 10000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 1980 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros.

S S City of Velancia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt mowra seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 200 cwt cummin seed Amin & Sons.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—18 cases dairy butter (1800 lbs) Persian Dairy Co.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—19 bales cotton Ali Bros; 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 329 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co; 700 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—540 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinko Maru for Hongkong:—30 packages rose mellies, Nadirshaw Printer and Co. 25 cwt gum olibanum, Nadirshaw Printer and Co.

IMPORTS.

August, 6.

S S Crostafels, Agents, Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—200 casks lubricating oil; 291 cases iron ware; 75 cases hardware, 10 cases china ware, 12 plus 385 cases toys, 10 cases china blue, 660 cases hollow glass, 32 cases pen holders, 29 cases iron goods, 40 cases bicromate of potash, 25 cases bolts and nuts, 50 bags bolts and nuts, 47 cases colours 78 barrels colours, 112 cases sheets of copper, 50 bundles sheets of copper, 20 cases, hurricane lanterns and lamps, 469 packages hurricane lanterns and lamps; 425 bales paper; 23 cases paper; 75 cases bottles; 25 cases safety fuses; 75 casks safety fuses; 150 casks alum of potash lump; 1420 packages spelter; 700 drums bleaching powder; 38 cases German silver circles; 10 cases German silver sheets; 50 cases matches; 45 cases earthenware; 5 crates earthenware; 125 casks sulphate of iron; 100 casks sulphate of copper; 100 kegs sulphate of copper; 20 cases sanatogen; 10 cases trimmings; 20 cases buttons; 5 cases paint; 205 drums paint; 10 crates lead pipes; 110 bags caraway seed; 49 bags glauber salt; 8 cases varnish; 19 barrels varnish; 650 pieces steel plates; 14 cases woollens; 14 cases iconical ware; 164 cases tin ware; 98 cases glass ware; 250 cases spirits; 160 cases beer; 20 cases wine; 30 cases porcelain marbles; 50 cases copper wire; 20 cases envelopes; 100 cases brass circles; 100 cases brass sheets; 194 barrels rosins; 278 drums sulphide of sodium; 120 drums chloride of magnesium; 125 pieces gas tubes; 14 kegs heel tips; 85 rolls wire netting; 22 casks aniline colours; 117 cases aniline colours; 45 cases padlocks; 78 pieces steel bars; 4 cases steel bars; 240 plus 235 cases wire nails; 75 cases slate pencils; 20 cases iron wire goods; 68 cases sledges; 50 cases tin boxes; 100 cases slates; 19 cases enamel plates; 30 cases galvanized articles; 72 cases enamelware; 31 cases aluminium spoons; 24 cases yellow metal sheathing; 25 cases rum.

From Bremen:—22 cases hardware; 34 cases ironware; 19 cases brassware; 55 cases tacks; 275 cases beer; 425 cases slates; 107 cases sledges; 316 cases rivets; 380 bags rivets; 900 coils wire; 752 reels wire; 260 bundles wire; 149 pieces steel plates; 150 copper sheets; 191 cases screws; 2173 pieces mild steel bars; 10 crates liquor ammonia.

From Antwerp:—408 pieces steel sheets; 1632 bundles steel sheets; 84 bundles galv. tubes; 65 pieces galv tubes; 24136 pieces steel bars; 1731 coils steel bars; 6111 bundles steel bars; 140 bundles iron wire; 290 coils iron wire; 285 bags bolts and nuts; 81 pieces bolts; 200 pieces steel angles; 142 bundles steel angles; 12 rolls lead; 51 cases aluminium circles; 47 cases syrup; 17 cases washing blue; 275 cases nails; 1950 cases vegetable fat; 540 cases window glass; 85 cases glass; 40 cases woollen tissues; 6 cases cotton piecegoods; 25 cases play cards; 43 cases earth colours; 4187 sleepers; 15 barrels tartaric acid; 65 barrels ordinary wax; 482 barrels paste alizarin; 1798 bundles hoops; 1110 bundles gas tubes; 282 pieces gas tubes; 85 pieces steel beams; 36 barrels aniline colours; 30 casks aniline colours; 87 cases aniline colours; 162 kegs aniline colours; 537 pieces rails; 38 bales paper; 1468 bundles steel rods; 10 crates abestos cement sheets; 220 bales straw boards; 390 cases nitrate of soda; 290 cases unsweetened milk; 124 cases dyes; 220 cases bicarbonate of ammonia; 102 cases dyes paste; 25 casks dyes paste; 836 kegs dyes paste; 75 kegs aniline salt; 55 barrels hinges; 150 coils copper wire; 100 drums sulphide of sodium; 20 pieces steel tees; 2130 pieces steel joists.

From Rotterdam:—20 kegs dying materials; 15 casks dying materials; 150 drums dying materials; 266 cases dying materials; 538 cases aniline colours; 519 casks aniline colours; 15 casks salammoniac; 90 casks white lead; 575 kegs dyes paste; 132 kegs aniline salt; 132 kegs dyes; 33 cases dyes; 44 cases dry colour; 500 cases vegetable fat.

S S Karoa, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Durban:—1045 tons coal; 10 cases jam; 30 bars silver; 6 boxes gold bullion.

From Delagoa:—37 tons coal; 100 bags peas; 22 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—6 cases silver coins; 14 cases amini; 36 tusks ivory; 39 pieces ivory; 4 cases ivory; 1675 bales cloves.

From Mozambique:—71 bags beans.

From Mombasa—15 bundles hides; 246 Bags potatoes.

From Seychelles—707 numbers coco de mer.

From Killindini:—3409 bales cotton.

Rigid, Rapid and Reliable and Guaranteed for Ever.
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Built in the largest high-grade cycle factory in the world, of finest British labour and material, it will last practically a lifetime and be as good in twenty years as when new. It will endure the roughest roads and is so beautifully designed that it can be ridden along the narrowest track and learnt in a few minutes.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
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Order Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear on your Raleigh.

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CHIEF AGENTS:
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Fort, BOMBAY.
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INDO UNIVERSAL Coy.,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 308.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.45 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 82.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 89/40.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but steady market.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/5, 1/2, quiet.
Bar Gold 24, 12, 8, downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot 34 9/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 23/32
Frcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	229
Japan	127
Singapore	162 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 5.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 9/16
Bar silver 2 months hence	34 5/8

Closing Tone of silver.—Little speculative selling. Buyers are holding back.—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans	3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 ¾

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/24

STOCKS ETC.

LONDON, August 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 1/4 plus ¼.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £98 plus ½.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 15/16 plus ½.
Conversion Loan £77 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £113 plus ¾.
Consols 2½ per cent. 57 1/8 plus 18/16.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 48 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 plus ½.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 56 1/2 plus ½.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 5.

Stockholm	16.78
Christiania	32.33
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	23.96
Prague	150.50

London, Aug. 5.

Exchange on London in paris	8215
Exchange on London in Italy	10175

New York, Aug. 5.

Demand Bills	44,600

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	25/-

BULLION.

London, August 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/8.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/4.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/7.

London, August 6.

Bar gold ready s. 92/8.
Silver ready d. 34/9.
Silver forward d. 34/10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China was a seller at higher rate Market influenced by American exchange.

GOLD,

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ready :—25—10—0

	Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	24-4-6	24-7-0		24—7—0
Bhadrwa	24-3-0	24-4-0		24—4—0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan
Vaida
Sravan 0—3—6
Bhadrwa 0—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug, 6.

Ready:—80—1—0

	Vaida. Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	At 6 p.m
Sravan	79—12—0		80-2-0	80—2—0
Bhadrwa	80—1—0		80-7-0	80—7—0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—12—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay August 6.

Yesterday 28 to 37 points were reported lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool was closed on the 4th instant. To-day Reuter reported 24 to 34 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on shorts covering. Liverpool has been reported 45 to 46 points lower. The market declined on straddle and general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under :—

Dated 4th instant :—"Drought continues general feeling locally changed decidedly quite bearish in the past few days."

Dated 5th instant :—"Drought unbroken Demand principally from short."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 526 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 523½. Again improving to Rs. 524½ on general buying the prices further gave way to Rs. 522½ on selling by a well-known Indore operator and the market closed steady at Rs. 523½ on Commission Houses and jobbers buying. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 525 and going up by half a rupee, on buying by Shroffs, declined to Rs. 524½ on selling by Offices and closed at Rs. 525 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 495/96 and declined to Rs. 494½ on general selling. On buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs the market recovered to Rs. 495½ and closed at Rs. 494½. F. G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 440.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday owing to Hindoo holiday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 6, 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	525
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	440
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	495

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	562	547	532	517
M. G. Oomra No. 3	585	570	555	..
M. G Southerns	..	613	603	593
M. G. Mathia	570	555	540	..
M. G. Khandesh	580	565	550	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 6.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	524
„ „ Bengal	Dec.–January	439
Fine Oomra „	Dec.–Jan.	494
Good Southerns	Aug–Sept.	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

New York Market 5th Aug. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.91	Oct.	27.70—21	28.12+22	28.35	+34
27.30	Dec.			27.62	+32
27.18	Jan.	27.30+12		27.50	+32
27.44	Mar.			27.70	+26
27.58	May			27.82	+24

On 4th August Spot New York 31.15 -35; New Orleans 28.46 -42.

Telegraphic market advices :—Undertone very steady. Purely local trading. October highest 28.35 (2-15 p.m.), lowest 27.70 (at the opening), range .65 points.

Liverpool Market 5th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.60	Oct.	16.14—46	16.20—40	16.15	—45
16.23	Jan.	15.73—50	15.83—40	15.77	—46
16.15	Mar.			15.69	—46
16.10	May	15.65—36		15.55	—46
	Egyptian				
20.95	Nov.			20.50	—45
20.65	Jan.			20.20	+45

Telegraphic market advices :—(1) New ork sales futures on Monday last estimated ab 275,000. Light rains along Carolina Coast. Forecast :—Western belt partly cloudy; all balance belt generally fair. Four Texas stations show light showers.

(2) General selling on private condition estimates. Hedges selling due to advance in rate of exchange. Straddle selling. Market quiet and steady at the decline.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 4.43 1/2, on Mondoy 4.45 1/2, and on Tuesday 4.46 1/4. No rains in Texas Mise Giles 68.5 per cent. Southern Products 67.8 per cent and crop 12,440,000.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.

Futures at New York :—

October	28.25 plus .34
December	27.62 „ .32
January	27.50 „ .32
March	27.70 „ .26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

August	16.71 —.60
September	16.47 —.51
October	16.13 —.47
November	15.88 —.54
December	15.80 —.48
January	15.78 —.45
March	15.65 —.50
May	15.50 —.57

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL.—

Liverpool, Aug. 5

August	16.80	—.51
September	16.53	—.45
October	16.15	—.45
November	15.94	—.48
December	15.82	—.46
January	15.77	—.46
February	15.72	—.46
March	15.69	—.46
April	15.61	—.46
May	15.55	—.46
June	15.40	—.47
July	15.27	—.47

Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

	Bales.
To-day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
To-day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
To-day's Sales of East Indian	200
Mid American Spot—Good inquiry.	17.64
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	25.75

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

October	28.10
January	27.30
March	27.58

New York Noon Call.—

October	28.09
January	27.23
March	27.50

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

October	27.28
January	27.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool :—		
October	16.15	—.45
January	15.77	—.46
March	15.69	—.46
May	15.55	—.46

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5

August	23.75	—.42
September	22.35	—.45
October	21.00	—.45
November	20.50	—.45
December	20.35	—.45
January	20.20	—.45
February	20.13	—.45
March	20.05	—.45
April	19.88	—.45
May	19.90	—.45
June	19.85	—.45
July	19.80	—.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.—

New York, Aug. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Futures at New York.—	
October	28.25 plus .34
December	27.62 „ .32
January	27.50 „ .32
March	27.70 „ .26
Spot Cotton at New York	31.25 plus .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.46 (Unchanged.)
Futures at New Orleans.—	
October	27.44 plus .38
January	27.37 plus .38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 ½
Silver Foreign mined	68 5/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 5.

M G Bengal "Good"	12.00
M G Bengal "Fully Good"	12.40
M G Bengal "Fine"	12.80
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	12.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	13.05
No 1 Oomra "Fine"	13.55
M G Broach "Good"	13.40
M G Broach "Fully Good"	13.90
M G Broach "Fine"	14.30

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

Figures of monthly exports for July, from America to Great Britain 45,000 bales.
Continent 143,000 bales.
Japan 1,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There was an encouraging and better inquiry in cloth, and yarns were irregular but there was a fair demand.

M G Scinde "Good"	11.90
M G Scinde "Fully Good"	12.30
M G Scinde "Fine"	12.70

WHEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 55 August/September sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 56/3 August/September sellers.
Australian 57/6 August/September sellers.
Tone :—Dull and inactive.
Choice White Karachi 56 August/September sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 55 August/September sellers.
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2 67,000 quarters.
Barley Karachi 4/6 buyers and 41 buyers for July/August.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 6 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	57 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 9 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	77 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	93 0 0	18 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	6 5 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	9 3 0	
Wheat, Sept	8 12 0	
Linseed, May	14 6 6	
Linseed, Sept.	14 5 9	
Groundnuts D/J	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aco	93 12 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 A/S	13 4 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 15 6	

SEEDS.

LONDON, August 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm but with quiet trade at £21 paid and sellers for August/September.

Cotonseed Bombay £11 1/8 sellers for August/September.

Castorseed Bombay closed inactive at £30 1/4 sellers for August/September.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £27 1/2 August/September shipment to Hamburg, sellers.

Rapeseed Toria £21 1/4 sellers for August/September.

Rapeseed Brown Cawapore £20 1/4 sellers for August/September.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August/September at £23 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for August/September shipment to Hull at £21 and for January/February shipment at £19 3/4.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 23/- August/September Done.
Tone.—Firm. Dearer demand—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
41 5/8 August Done.
41/6 Sep./Dec. Paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20 10 1/2 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Fine White C. and F. Calcutta 20 10 1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21 Jan./March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 20 1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 20 1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Tone :—Quiet but steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.).

Bombay, 6th August, 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remain unchanged with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,800 bags, showing a good record of off take.

Our Forward Market has ruled steadier with no great fluctuations. Prices for Mauritius Sugar (distant deliveries) have advanced by 3d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready Rs. 20/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment, Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Steamer Begum Sh. 22/5 per cwt F.B.H.
Fine White Java Steamer Pasha Sh. 21/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Fine White Java Steamer Nurjehan Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment July Sh. 21 per cwt F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug./Sept. 20/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 21 per cwt F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. Sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Sept. or Oct. Sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Oct./Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUBBER.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 13 Sep./Oct. sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 1/4 Aug. Firm following New York.

FREIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	410	
Bombay Cotton	445	445	
Bombay Dyeing	665-69-8	70-667-12	
Century	338-12 42-8-41-4	42 8-341-4	
Nagpur	487-8-91-4	93-12-491-4	
Colaba	175-90	190	
Crescent	217-8-22-8	221-4	
Indore	362-8	365	
Kohinoor	1000	1000	
New Great	313-12-25	26-4-317-8	
Pearl	500-497-8	501-4	
Phoenix	445	455	
Bharucha			
Simplex	195	97-8-196-4	
Swan	792-8	795	
Swadesh	540-38-12	42 8-540	
Pabani	292-8	300	
Fazal	922-8-40-25	918 12	
Mathuradas	240	230	
Tata Mill	160	165	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	227-8	220	
Finlay	540	540	
Gokak	95	95	
Edward Sassoon	170	170	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Alcock	165	160	
Bombay Burma Old	300	302-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-14	92-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	48-12	50	
Bundi Cement	9-6	9-8	
Central E. Mining	24	24-8	
Indian Cement	41-4	42-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15	15-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	43-12-45	46-4	

METALS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 1/4.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 3/4.
Hard Spelter £28 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/2.
Tin Block £258 1/2.
Advance in tin prices is due to favourable views of Allied Conference.

METAL REPORT.

London, Aug. 5.

Tin Block 258 ½

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 6

	Per Md	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	64 8 0
Do.	1	33 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do.	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 6

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	67 0 0
Copper „	1/	67 0 0
Copper „	1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper „	1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper „	2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 8 0
„ „ „ 1		60 12 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,		67 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4		66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 6.

	per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40 /1	1 9 0
„	No. 42 /2	1 13 9
„	No. 20	1 3 0
„	No. 32	1 6 6

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st March, 1924, stated that the Company had made during the year a net profit of Rs. 3,38,837-3-6 including Rs. 16,048-11-10 brought forward from 1923 accounts. From this sum, the Directors had paid Rs. 52,500 as an ad interim dividend on 1st and 2nd preference shares for the six months ending 30th September, 1923, which left a balance of Rs. 2,86,337-3-6 which the Directors proposed to appropriate as under :—To depreciation of machinery account Rs. 1,80,000; to depreciation of buildings account Rs. 50,000, total Rs. 2,30,000; a dividend on 1st preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ending 31st March, 1924, Rs. 17,500, a dividend on 2nd preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ending 31st March, 1924, Rs. 35,000; and balance to be carried forward Rs. 3,837-3-6. The profit for the year under review was not so large as formerly, but considering the state of trade the Directors thought the Company was fortunate in being able to show such a profit and hoped the shareholders would consider this satisfactory. It was regretted that after paying a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on preference shares the Directors were unable to pay any dividend on ordinary shares and the whole of the balance except Rs. 3,837-3-6 to be carried forward be taken to depreciation account. All the Indian Cement Companies have applied to the Tariff Board for protection of the Cement Industry and it is hoped some relief will be given. The Directors were carefully watching the proceedings.

After some discussion the report was adopted.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Aug, 1924.

Cotton	266	Bales	
Wheat	18044	ewts	
Linseed	6577	„	
Rape, etc	29	„	
Gingellyseed	1055	„	
Poppyseed	Nil	„	
Groundnuts	2700	„	
Castorseed	4230	„	
Rice	3431	„	
Myrabollams	476	„	
Cottonseed	11134	„	
Mowraseed	576	„	
Gram	3832	„	
Juwar	505	„	
Masur	Nil	„	
Barley	244	„	
Bajri	2751	„	
Coal	840	Ton	

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS,

Bombay, 5th August, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 1st August to 4th August 1924	5714	8868	—3154
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 4th August, 1924	3266691	3599119	—332428
Shipments for the bi-week from 1st August, to 4th August, 1924.			
United Kingdom	410		+410
Continent	3876	937	+2939
China Japan & Coast Ports	607	895	—288
Total	4493	1832	+3061

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 4th August, 1924.

United Kingdom	150178	127650	+22528
Continent	935575	691950	+243625
China	240958	374752	—133794
Japan	1264620	1689091	—424471
Coast Ports	51766x	50585	+ 1183
Total	2643099	2934028	—290929

Afloat in harbour :—

Europe	1722	2035	—313
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4609	81	+4528

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5-12 (active).
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22 (quiet).
Salt Epsom, Rs. 5-8 (healthy demand).
Salt Anilines, As. 10 (dull).
Salt Glauber, Rs. 4 (scarce).
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 37 (easy).
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 13 (easy).
Caustic Soda 98 per cent., Rs. 22 (steady).
Litharge, Rs. 38 (dull).
Hydrosulphide Re. 1-1 (no demand).
Farina, Rs. 15 (declining).
Dextrine, Rs. 20.
Sago Flour, Rs. 13-8.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 40.
Bichromate Soda, Rs. 35.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Cotton Healds, Rs. 1-11-9.
Steel Reeds, Re. 0-3-3.
Lambeth Ropes, Rs. 2-4.
Elastic Healds, Rs. 23.
Cotton Bandings, Rs. 1-7.
Fillets Cyl., Re. 0-10-6.
Card Cans Fibre, Rs. 3-12
Slubbings, Rs. 24-8.
Rovings Tubes, Rs. 22-8.
Ring Rabbeth, Rs. 10.
Weft Pirns Japan, Rs. 7.
Pickers, Rs. 65.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-4.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1924, showed a loss of Rs. 1,40,068-4-3 which amount had been reduced by Rs. 25,000 through the agents, having voluntarily foregone the whole of their commission. The loss was chiefly due to keen competition and the necessity of disposing of cement at very low rates to obtain a footing in the various markets. All the Indian Cement Companies have applied to the Tariff Board for protection and it is hoped some relief will be given. The Directors are carefully watching the proceedings. The report was adopted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture at Sydenham College Students' Union, on "My experiences of African Tour" at 6 p.m. in the Sydenham College, Hornby Road.

Preliminary Meeting, South Indian Flood Relief Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m.

Harwood League: First Division B.B., R. F. A. v. 70th R.A., Cooperage Second Div. Colaba United v Y. M. C. A. "B" Oval.

FRIDAY, August 8.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. G. I. P. Parel.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Rent Act Meeting under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Reform Association at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-15 p.m.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m
Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.
Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m.
Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, the 7th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Brazil are subject to great delay and will only be accepted at sender's risk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan "Macintyre" arrived Suez on the evening of 31st July.

The Clan "Macvicar" left Liverpool on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Clan "Macneil" left Suez on the morning of the 5th instant.

RENT ACT MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association will be held on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to protest against the throwing out of the Rent Act Bill by the Bombay Legislative Council.

MRS. NAIDU'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

"MY EXPERIENCES OF AFRICAN TOUR."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "My Experiences of African Tour", to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the College Hall of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Hornby Road. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

It is proposed to call a preliminary meeting of the residents of Bombay, who deeply sympathise with the sufferings of the thousands of people that have been severely affected by the unprecedented and heavy floods in some of the districts in South India and particularly in Malabar, the whole of the West Coast including the Indian States of Cochin and Travancore and Mysore, at the Servants of India Society, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to concert measures for the organization of relief and collection of funds and other help. All those who are interested in this humanitarian cause are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Secretaries of the Provincial, District and Taluka Congress Committees and Officers of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting held on 3rd August at Vistant Bhuvan the Managing Committee of the Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) has unanimously passed the resolutions, appealing to every member and office-bearer of the Committee to spin not less than 2,000 yards of yarn every month and to send the same to the Secretary on or before the 11th of every month. Those not willing to carry out the resolution were also asked to resign their posts.

A spinning class has been opened at the Committee's office daily in the morning from 7-15 to 8-30 a.m., where everybody can learn spinning.

"POLITICAL CHANGES IN C. EUROPE AFTER WAR."

A lecture will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. sharp, by Dr. A. Lafar (Consul for Czechoslovakia) on the "Political Changes in Central Europe after the War."

OPENING CEREMONY OF PRINTING PRESS.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside to-day (Thursday) at the opening ceremony of the "Mandar Mala" Printing Press, newly started at Girgaon Back Road by Mr. Kusumakar A. Kolhatkar with the express object of helping newspapers and magazines. A select group of friends and well-wishers will attend the function which will take place at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Vanita-Vastra Bhandar.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Under the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts, three Infant Welfare Centres are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, at Cavel, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of July, 1,827 patients were attended to, out of whom 1,118 were women, 507 children and 202 infants. The daily average attendance was 59. The District Visiting Nurse made 692 visits during the month.

BOMBAY COMPOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Compounders' Association will be held at Bombay on the 11th instant at 2 p.m. near the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for the Bombay Branch, and on the 12th instant at 2 p.m. near the Civil Hospital, Poona, for the Poona Branch. All the qualified compounders in Bombay and Poona are requested to attend.

H. H. THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

His Highness who was staying as a guest of His Highness the Aga Khan left for Chitral on Wednesday by the Punjab Mail with his Princes and suite. He was given a hearty send-off by prominent members of the Khoja community. Amongst those present at the station were H. H. the Aga Khan's Chief Private Secretary, Vazir Rahimbhai Basaria, President Ali Mahomed Mecklai, Messrs. Hasanbhai Lalji, Munjibhai Gulamhusein, Chhotalal Parekh, Kamadia Cassamali, Mukhi Meghji Moorji and Officers of the Aga Khan's Volunteer Corps.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Secretary of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,67,819-2-11; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Rs. 10; H. E. J., Rs. 10; Messrs. Fakirji Rustomji and Son, Rs. 10; Messrs. Ford Rhodes and Parks, Rs. 10; Messrs. Marcks and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Nowroji Ardeshir and Son, Rs. 10; G. E. D. L., Rs. 10; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rs. 10; Messrs. Nappoo Nensee and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Turner Hoar and Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; Mr. Ratanlal Mohanlal Gandhi, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Messrs. Merwanjee and Son, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Trikamji Dharamsey, Rs. 10; Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Rs. 10; Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd., Rs. 10; West End Watch Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 10; F. R. W., Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Sakarlal Chhotalal Gandhi, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 4,68,049-2-11.

FODDER RESERVES FOR FAMINE.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

Among the problems with which Government are faced is the one of providing forage for cattle in times of fodder scarcity and famine. This question has received very careful attention in the past, both in the way of establishing fodder depots with schemes of distribution and in the carrying out of experiments in the use of new foods such as cactus. It is now thought, however, that the time has come when the existing arrangements should be further developed and to this end Government are now proposing their considerable enlargement.

As is well known, in times of scarcity the agriculturist rapidly rids himself of many of the superfluous cattle to be seen in every village either by sending them to be grazed in more fortunate areas or by selling them off, but he must retain the more valuable stock, the minimum number of animals necessary for his agricultural and domestic purposes. These animals must be kept alive and this can only be done by the creation of fodder reserves with the necessary machinery of distribution.

The present scheme of fodder reserves against scarcity or famine is as follows:—

To meet the needs of the Northern Division and Kathiawar, jungle grass is stored at

(i) Nawapur depot on the Tapti Valley Railway—2.75 lakhs of pounds of grass;

(ii) Palghar Kelva Road, Dohad and Godhra depots—3.00 lakhs of pounds of grass;

and in addition 'birs' are let out in various parts of the Northern Division on condition that in famine years grass is supplied by the contractors at fixed prices.

For the use of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country kadbi—jowar fodder—is to be stored at

(i) Karajgi (Dharwar District)—1,35 lakhs of pounds.

(ii) Kopargaon (Ahmednagar Dist.)—5 lakhs of pounds.

DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

These arrangements have not been found adequate in the case of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country and therefore in times of famine, the Districts of the Eastern Deccan, which are very susceptible to fodder scarcity, have to draw upon the Nawapur depot. Apart from the long haulage involved this has a double disadvantage, it reduces the quantity of grass available for the Gujarat districts and Kathiawar and it only provides the kadbi eating Deccan cattle with a strange and unpalatable food. It is remarkable how Indian cattle will refuse food to which they are unaccustomed even when almost starving. The Gujarat and Kathiawar cattle are, however, accustomed to grass fodder, and in consequence it is now proposed to continue the existing arrangements in the Northern Division and to concentrate for the present upon the expansion of the kadbi storage scheme in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

Put briefly the proposed scheme is to provide storage depots under the direct control of the district officers in selected taluka headquarters in the tracts most likely to be affected by famine, and to keep these depots stocked with kadbi by means of contractors, who will buy kadbi in normal years and maintain in store a prescribed quantity to be delivered to Government at a fixed price in times of scarcity. To avoid depreciation of the stored kadbi the contracts will be made to provide for the sale of one-third of the stock every year after the first three years as, although properly stocked kadbi will keep in good condition for four years at least, it is necessary to arrange for the complete renewal of the stock every three or four years. Then in times of scarcity there will be in existence easily accessible stores of fodder, which can be utilised to keep alive and in good condition, the irreducible minimum number of cattle indispensable for the agriculturist's, domestic and agricultural requirements.

When the depots are established in the heart of the kadbi growing localities, storage and transport problem will be easy to solve and the kadbi will be stored in its natural state, the stacks being covered in with black soil thus doing away with the necessity for large godowns. Where, however, long haulage is involved, it becomes important to reduce the kadbi to its lowest bulk before transportation commences and to this end shredding and baling plants will need to be set up. One has been established at Karajgi in the Dharwar District and next season it will be possible to gather from the results of its working, data which will give definite information as to the cost, etc., of the shredding and baling operations.

MR. BHARUCHA IN LAHORE.

According to the "Bande Mataram" Mr. Barjorji F. Bharucha, who is now in Lahore, has been selling Khaddar in the local bazar. On August 2, he, accompanied by Lala Dunichand sold Khaddar worth Rs. 450, on August 3, accompanied by Dr. Satyapal and Lala Gordhandas, he sold Khaddar worth Rs. 750.

Mr. Mahomed Auzam, Barrister, has purchased as a going concern the "Rangoon Daily News" which had gone into voluntary liquidation since Saturday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON PAYMENT OF DUES.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Gulam Mohmed Soberbhai of Ali Majid and Co., Apollo Street, charged Mrs. J. C. Shillingworth alias Mrs. Chapelle alias Mrs. Marshall with cheating in respect of Rs. 120.

The complainant's case was that on the 19th of July last the accused took from the complainant one wolf fur skin and one queen fox fur valued at Rs. 120 on approval and then did not return. As the accused paid Rs. 120 to the complainant she was acquitted.

Fatehali Esoofali, a furniture dealer, then charged the accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 310. His case was that the accused sold two pieces of furniture which she had taken on hire. She then vacated the house. The accused having paid Rs. 310 being the cost of the furniture, she was acquitted.

TWO MARWARIS CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, (1) Gopaldas Kisanads and (2) Bulakhidas Kisandas, two Marwaris, were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 41,850.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant firm, Bhicumchand Rekchand.

Kishan Gopal, a Munim in the firm of Bhicumchand Rekchand, commission agents, Kalbadevi Road, said accused No. 1 was a cashier in Bhicumchand's firm and accused No. 2 was the brother of the accused No. 1, who used to come to the firm very often to see his brother. About the middle of May last, witness received certain information from his master from Bikaner and in consequence of that witness examined the books of accounts of the firm written by the accused No. 1. Witness found Rs. 41,850 short in the cash. Witness questioned the accused No. 1 and he told him that he had sustained loss in "satta" (speculation) and had utilized the money of the firm. The speculation was not done in the name of the firm. The accused explained that he had taken the firm's money because he had sustained losses in speculations. Later on, the accused debited to himself Rs. 41,850. On the same day the accused made two entries on the credit side, viz., Rs. 12,000 credited to the account of Damoderdas Janardhan and Rs. 15,500 to the account of Sukhdeo Ramdeo. These two sums were not received from the constituents to whom they had been credited. These sums were not received by the firm at all. Witness took over the charge of the cash from the accused No. 1 and entrusted the same to another servant named Pannalal Gopaldas. The second accused, it was alleged, was speculating on behalf of the first accused.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INTIMIDATION.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Baloo Sakaram, a mali of Mr. Godrej, charged H. D. M. Hayward, manager of Crossley Brothers, with assault and criminal intimidation.

The complainant stated in the course of his information that he was a mali of Mr. Godrej who owned a building at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. The accused had rented a flat of this building from the 1st of July. On the 15th July the accused came to stay there. At about 10 a.m. that day the accused's butler came to him and asked for the key of the servant's room. He showed the butler two rooms, one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor of the servants' quarters and asked him to select one. The butler took the ground floor room. Thereafter at about 3 p.m. the accused and his butler came to the complainant's room in his absence and asked from his wife the key of the upper room. In the meantime the complainant came and the butler asked him to open the upper room. The complainant said that in accordance with his master's order, he had already given one room, thereupon the accused shouted "Kholo." The complainant said he had already given one room and could not give the other. This enraged the complainant who shouted out very loudly "Kholo." The complainant told him to speak to his master's mehta the next morning, but this enraged the complainant still more and he rushed on the complainant and gave him a strong slap on his cheek. The complainant fell down. When he got up, the accused pushed him and pointing his fist threatened to break his head if he did not open the room. Being frightened the complainant opened the room. Owing to the strong slap, he was rendered deaf for two days.

The case was postponed till the 22nd instant as the accused wanted to see the complainant's master.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy and Mr. Agasker, pleaders, appeared for the complainant.

CORONER'S COURT.

DIED OF STAB WOUNDS.

The Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of Padmana Govindrao, who died on July 23rd last of stab wounds alleged to have been inflicted on him by Ramappa, who has since absconded.

The deceased was seated on the night of the murder in his room in a chawl at Worli when Ramappa, whose wife was living with the deceased, came and stabbed the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death by a penetrating stab wound in the chest inflicted with a sharp cutting instrument by Ramappa, who has absconded.

REFUSED TO GO TO HOSPITAL.

On Tuesday afternoon Baba Luxmon (30), a labourer employed in the Jubilee Mill at Kalachowki, was removing nails from a wall of the blow room when he lost his balance and fell on the ground. He refused to go to a hospital and was taken to his house where he died the same night.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The health of Bombay during the 31st week of 1924, week ending 2nd August, 1924, the total mortality 660 was 8 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.68. These figures compare favourably with those for the 31st week of 1923 when the mortality was 812 and death-rate 34.60 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-23 when the average mortality was 879 and death-rate 41.13.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 227 as against 2 and 228 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 208 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Small-pox caused 20 attacks and 16 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live-births registered during the week was 343 as against 383 in the 31st week of 1923 and 369 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-23).

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVEN YEARS FOR GRIEVOUS HURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Common Jury).

Emperor.

vs.

Abdul Aziz Nabibux.

The accused was charged under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mahomed Abdul Kadar and one Amir Abdul Kadar, being the two complainants in two cases against the same accused and which cases were tried together.

Mr. Kazi Nabirrudin appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was as follows:—

The accused Abdul Aziz was one of those fraternities of the Street known as a "Mavali." The accused resided in a certain godown in Gujar Street. It appeared that the servant in charge of the godown on behalf of its owner had a quarrel with the 1st complainant Mahomed Abdul. The accused therefore made this quarrel his own on behalf of the servant and was out to take revenge on the 1st complainant.

On 23rd January, 1924, at about 10-30 p.m. the accused with two other companions drove in a gharry towards Nall Bazar where the 1st complainant was sleeping on a footpath. The accused woke him up and asked him to go with them to Khetwadi. The accused smelt of liquor and the 1st complainant refused to go. However he was persuaded to do so and the 1st complainant went along with the accused in the gharry to a temple at Khetwadi. At Khetwadi the 1st complainant asked the gharrywala to drive towards Chor Bazar. When they came to the corner of Khoja Street and Sandhurst road, where the accused left the 1st complainant, Shortly thereafter he again came to the corner of Sandhurst Road and seeing the 1st complainant sleeping on the footpath asked him for his jacket. Not receiving any reply from the 1st complainant the accused stabbed him with a knife. The wound was very serious and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the Police almost in a dying state. The House Surgeon fearing lest the 1st complainant would die sent for a magistrate in whose presence a declaration was made by the 1st complainant. However, by a stroke of good fortune the 1st complainant survived his wounds.

After this stabbing the accused went in the gharry along Sandhurst Road. At a *pan*-shop in Gujar Street he saw the 2nd complainant Amir Abdul Kadar. The accused shouted out to him from his gharry to accompany him. The 2nd complainant refused to go with him. The accused got wild and pretending to walk along the footpath, he caught the 2nd complainant and thrust his knife in the abdomen thereby causing grievous hurt. After that he disappeared and was arrested by the police on the following day. He was identified by both the complainants at the J. J. Hospital out of a number of other persons.

After the case was closed the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused in both the cases.

His Lordship, therefore sentenced the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in each case and ordered that both the sentences should run concurrently.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

Brooke Bond India, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

D. Jaychand & Co. ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was an application on behalf of the plaintiffs for a rule nisi and interim injunction. The plaintiff's case was that they were tea merchants carrying on business in India and their tea had acquired a considerable reputation and sale in the market. The plaintiffs' tea was sold in two qualities one of which was known as red label tea and the other as Green label tea.

The plaintiff's tea was packed in circular tins bearing red or green label as the case might be on yellow surface and the label bore the words "Brooke Bond Tea, Vacuum packed." On the lids of both these tins there appeared certain embossed letterings with reference to the opening of the tins. Both the tins sold under these particular labels namely Brooke Bond Tea Red label quality and Brooke Bond Tea, Green label quality had acquired a great reputation and extensive sale. The plaintiffs had recently discovered that the defendants had been importing and selling in Bombay and other parts of India, two qualities of tea namely red label quality and Green label quality packed in circular tins similar to those used by the plaintiffs and bearing red and green labels similarly printed on yellow surface with the words "Thomas Bond Tea. The plaintiffs alleged that the labels, lettering, style colour and the general get up of the defendants' tea together with the words "Bond" and "Red Label Quality" and "Green Label Quality" constituted a colourable invitation of the plaintiffs' goods and were calculated to mislead dealers and purchasers into the belief that the tea sold by the defendants was the tea of the plaintiffs.

On these allegations the plaintiffs applied for a 'rule nisi' and an injunction restraining the defendants from selling or advertising the sale of tea packed in tins and labels which were a colourable imitation of the tea of the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. Cambell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Cambell in support of his application pointed out that the entire get up of the defendants' tins and labels was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' tins and labels.

The defendants were a firm of the name of D. Jaychand & Co. and they had no right to use the name "Bond" on their tea. The plaintiffs had been selling their tea for a great number of years and Brooke Bond Tea was well-known in India and elsewhere. The defendants were quite a new comer in the market.

His Lordship granted a rule as prayed and made it returnable on Thursday.

RANGOON NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 6

Government has appointed a Committee with the Minister of Education as President to consider the question of the Reform of Secondary and Intermediate Education in Burma. The Committee has issued copies of its questionaire to persons and associations who are acquainted with conditions of Secondary and Intermediate Education and are interested in the development of higher education in the province.

Terms of the new Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill have been published. Object of the Bill is to increase the number of Burmans on the Board of Trustees which at present consists of fourteen members including three Burmans. Aaccording to the new Bill the Board shall consist of eighteen members of whom five will be Burmans.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

RECORD OF VALUABLE SERVICE.

The most important event of the year under report is the removal of the College from Hingne to Yerandawana. The College building though formally declared open by Sir Hormasji Wadia, on the 16th of June 1923, left much to be finished before the classes could be regularly held on it. The Khatau Makanji Hostel for Students, quarters for the Principal and a Professor or two, and lodgings for servants etc. were to be completed. Much of this work was finished by November 1923 and the College was then transferred frm Hingne to this new place. One should not forget that all this has only been possible owing to the loan promised by the late Sir Vithaldas and forwarded by Seth Madhavji D. Thackersey of a sum of Rs. 186,000 without interest. Sheth Mulraj Khatau contributed Rs. 35,000 towards the erection of the Hostel and a sum of Rs. 4,000 was given by Dr. S. N. Karmalkar, G.P.A.C. and Mrs. Yamnuabai Moghe of Bombay. The total cost of all the buildings after the final payment, will come up to something like Rs. 250,000 exclusive of the value of the land purchased for about Rs. 36,000. It must therefore be a matter for congratulation that the University which started without even a single square foot of land now stands on its own grounds and owns land measuring 24 acres and buildings worth Rs. 250,000.

In addition to this, the University now possesses an auto-bus presented by "Personal Service Fund" Committee of Brookline, U.S.A. The University is deeply indebted to the committee for this gift.

The University has also made a further advance by opening a school in Bombay: but it was faced with two difficulties in carrying out the idea. First, the claims of Vernaculars as media of instruction are not so keenly felt by the cosmopolitan citizens of Bombay, as by the inhabitants of ther places. Secondly a school in Bombay necessarily means the outlay of a large amount of money. But the University was to have taken steps in this direction according to the conditions laid down by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. The first humble step was therefore taken and a small school with Marathi and Gujarati sides was opened in February last.

Prof. Karve toured as usual throughout the year to collect funds for the University.

The accounts clearly show the financial position of the University. The Endowment Fund has increased by Rs. 2,900. The total cash collections have come up to Rs. 38,000. The income of annual subscriptions has been nearly brought to its former level of Rs. 10,000. The University has also saved during the year under report a sum of Rs. 3,700 by encommising current expenses. The total sum to be spent on the buildings including the purchase of this site will come to nearly Rs. 286,000, out of which provision for Rs. 225,000 has been made as shown above, and the deficit will be met from our past savings.

It has been decided in the last meeting of the senate to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a convenient site for the S.N.D.T. Kanyashala, Poona, and for erecting a modest but suitable building on it for accommodating its classes. A piece of land 19,000 sqr. feet in area has already been purchased at a cost of nearly Rs. 26,000 and the erection of class rooms will be taken in hand very soon.

The real work of the University is being carried on in its affiliated Schools and Colleges, and its prestige depends upon their efficiency. With a view to maintain all schools at a proper level of educational efficiency a Grant-in-Aid Code has been sanctioned by the Senate. This Code will be a useful guide to schools in their conduct and management. It also lays down the lines on which a just distribution of grants can be made.

The senate this year, generally approved of the recommendations of the Committee, appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate, about the revision of the present curricula. These proposals introduce no new and drastic changes in the present courses of studies. The necessity of maintaining a proper standard in the various subjects has been emphasized. But considering the strain involved in preparing for eleven papers at the G. A. examination, it has been decided to drop the two papers on vernacular texts retaining at the same time the paper in vernacular composition.

The holy crusade carried on by the University, against women's ignorance will never succeed without enough funds. The unpaid portion of the loan given by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 is yet to be returned. The permanent fund exhausted in securing proper accommodation for the College and the Kanyashala must be replaced. A corpus bringing an income of Rs. 52,500 is yet to be raised. This certainly is a very hard task in these times of economic strain. For the present the Registrar's office has been given in the charge of Prin. N. M. Athavale who will do the work in addition to his duties as the Principal of the College and the Professor of Physics and Chemistry.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Mr. M. D. Altekar, M.A. delivered a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, on the 2nd on the above subject, when Mr. R. M. Joshi of Sydenham College presided. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Altekar described the popular way in which the industrial situation used to be discussed. It was common practice to consider the question from the view point either of Capital or of Labour. These two apparently different view-points are really based on the same foundation, namely, the question of production. Both the Capital and the Labour were concerned with production of economic wealth. Both were really actuated by economic motives, which translated in common parlance meant love of lucre. To confuse patriotism with profit-mongering would be as great a mistake as confusing the spirit of democracy with labour movement. In the opinion of the speaker, there was a third party that must be taken into account, and that was not taken generally into account, which was really the party of society as a whole. It would be clear that whether the capitalist succeeded in getting more profits or the workman succeeded in getting more wages, it was always at the expense of the consumers. Both these tried to ignore the claims of the consumers, which meant that the interest of society was sacrificed in order that either capital or labour should profit. The problem of prices had become an acute affair all over the world, and most of the world's unrest was really due to the enormous rise that had taken place in prices. The evil had grown to such an extent and the demands for better wages and larger profits grew so continuously that it was high time to consider the industrial problem in terms of consumption. If the producers, whether they were capitalists or workmen, made matters miserable and hopeless for the consumers, the former were not rendering social service but were doing disservice. Questions of protection and free trade, import duties and monopolies, were treated as if the consumers did not exist. The good of society was the ultimate goal of all economic activities as it was really of all social activities. The consumers must see that unless they took part in determining the industrial situation a day would come when they would be in a hopeless way. Whenever there was a demand for protection all patriotic people were expected to support it, even though the step might be in the interest of a set of profiteers or company-promoters. The industrial situation had no chance of betterment unless the interest of the consumer was recognized to be the first care of the capitalist and the workman. Both must recognize that they were working for society.

THE BAN ON THE "MAHRATTA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a staunch supporter of the proposed retrocession of Berar to its rightful owner, I was grieved to learn that the ban on the "Mahratta" which H. E. H. the Nizam's Government had thought it to impose has not been removed inspite of weighty representations from several quarters. Whoever might be responsible for it, this indiscreet act is sure to damage the cause which is so dear and near to H. E. H. the Nizam. It is a pity that the cause which is broad based on principles of justice and fundamental canons of equity and constitutional law, as I have been trying to demonstrate with some success in the columns of your esteemed daily, should be prejudiced by such high-handed action.

Such ill-advised acts have spoilt many a good case. In this age of democracy arbitrary orders have just the opposite effect which they are designed to produce. The history of the now defunct Press Act teaches a lesson which no State can afford to overlook. Agitation and discontent have always increased with the gagging and suppression of the Press. The Nizam's cause is so just that it is sure to prevail in the end and no amount of opposition can avail against the irrefutable arguments which have been adduced in his favour. A man who has reason on his side should never be afraid of any criticism. We hope that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government will rescind the order, which can serve no purpose, at an early date.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola August 4.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Jutes:—Quieter tone was reflected in the market owing to easier feeling in hessians. Speculators lent little buying support to Howrah and Clive and there was less business transacted on the whole. In coals little more interest was taken in this section but prices shewed no variation. Gopalichuck had buyers over yesterday's quotations. Sellers however held off. Teas continue steady to firm with fair range of stocks under enquiry for which takers have to pay full value. Miscellaneous remain uninteresting and featureless. Government securities were unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68/1, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/2, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/15, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Railways—Arakan Light Railway 70, Sara Serajganj Railway 78, Tezpore Baliapara Railway pref 55/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 246/8, Barnagore 162, Budge Budge 440, Champdani 184, Dalhousie 426, Clive 24, Craig 7, Empire 57/12, Fort Gloster 690, Fort William 370, Howrah 46/2, Kamarhatty 605, Kankinarrah 473, Lansdowne 331, National 295, Orient 216, Presidency 8, Reliance 59/12, Standard 430.

Coals:—Albion 4/4, Baraboni 13/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/8, Burrakur 37/8, Gopalichuck 16/8, Khas Jherriah 44/4, Kosoinda and Nyadee 19/14, New Manbhoom 45, North Damuda 9/8, North Laikdih 1/3, Phularitand 3/8, Raneegunge 47/10, Sawardih 4/6, Singaran A 7/2, South Govindpur annas 12, Standard 61, Tori Coal and Mineral Prospecting Co 15, Union 20/8, Britannia Building and Iron 3/8, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Bengal Flour Mills 113.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ord 4/6, Chvedeu Coke 3.

Teas:—Basmatia 15/8, Bishnauth 32, Deejoo Valley 10/4, Dhunseri 4/5, Doolahat 30/8, Dufflaghur 13, Durrang 63, East India 18/6, Hasimara 67/8, Harmutty 29/8, Huldibari 37/4, Kalacherra 101, Patrakola 628/8, Rutema 17/8, Sapoi 23/4, Singell 85, Tengpani 15/4, Tezpur 13.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The following are the results of the first-class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Notts.—Surrey won on first innings. Surrey made 407 in the first innings, Sandham scoring 169 and Shepherd 53. Notts had made 111 for three in the second innings when the game was abandoned owing to rain.

Kent vs. Hampshire.—Kent won by an innings and 21 runs. Hampshire second innings totalled 137. Marriott took five for 44.

Northants vs. Leicester.—Leicester won on the first innings. Northants had made 240 for five in the second innings when the play was abandoned owing to rain. Hawtin made 95 and Timms 64.

Middlesex vs. Sussex.—Middlesex won by 33 runs. Middlesex scored 100 in second innings, Tate taking four for 33 and Bowley five for 16. Sussex made 162 in the second innings.

Worcester vs. Essex.—Worcester won by five wickets. The Essex second innings totalled 182 and Worcester made 131 for five in the second innings.

Warwick vs Derby.—Warwick won on the first innings. Derby's first innings totalled 180. Howetson took five for 31. Warwick made 67 for two in the second innings and declared and Derby scored 36 for two in the second innings.

Gloucester vs. Somerset.—The match was drawn neither side scoring points in Championship. Somerset had made 63 for two in their first innings when the match was abandoned owing to rain.

There was no play at Manchester in the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire, the match being abandoned as a draw owing to rain. Neither side scored points in Championship.—Reuter.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen thirtysecond pence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

We understand that a requisition for a public meeting in connection with the distressing situation which has arisen in Southern India is being largely signed by the citizens of Bombay, and will be shortly sent to the Sheriff. There is no need to dilate on the need of convening such a meeting and taking steps to raise funds for the relief of distress in the flooded districts. The preliminary official estimate of the devastation caused reveals a truly terrible state of things, which must melt even the hardest hearts. In Malabar alone, according to official reports, fifty thousand houses have been destroyed. About a hundred lives also have been lost. Many thousands of acres of crops have been totally spoiled by submersion and silting up. All this will result in thousands being rendered completely homeless and destitute, as agriculture is practically the only industry which maintains the vast majority of the population of the district.

The Madras Government estimate that at least 10 lakhs will be needed for doles and loans. We are afraid the amount will be quite inadequate to cope with the situation. The authorities ought not to hesitate to divert to Malabar as much help as they possibly can render, even if they have to starve some of the less needy departments. The extent of the devastation and distress in other districts is not yet known fully but there is little doubt but that these districts have suffered only a little less grievously than Malabar. In Coimbatore District some 6000 houses have collapsed, 70 per cent. of which belonged to the poor. The figures of Trichinopoly District are not yet available but there is no doubt but that the district has suffered to a very serious extent. In Tanjore town 900 houses and in Kumbhakonum 2000 houses have been destroyed and in Mayavaram and Shiyali still larger numbers must have collapsed but their total is not yet known as the villages, which can be counted by scores, are still under water. The reports from South Canara, which had suffered so grievously from the floods of last year, do not furnish the number of houses destroyed or people rendered homeless, but the statement that all the riverine villages in Mangalore Taluka were under water from ten to fourteen days will convey some idea of the enormous extent of the havoc that must have been left in the trail of the floods. In the Mysore and Travancore States also the floods have spread destruction far and wide. It will be no exaggerated estimate if the total number of houses destroyed by the floods in all these areas is put at a lakh and the number of people in distress at two to three lakhs.

In the face of such a calamity, no city in India can remain unmoved and we are glad to find that Bombay is beginning to interest itself actively in the relief of suffering humanity in the Southern Presidency. It is a matter for surprise that at the public meeting held at Madras and presided over by the Governor the total amount of donations announced was only Rs. 13,000, of which Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the trustees of the Wadia charities of Bombay. Where are the Rajas and Zemindars, who have been the pillars of the administration for the past three years and who were lavishing their hospitality with a reckless hand on high officials, in the hope of earning a smile from officialdom or a pat on the back? Let us, however, hope that they will not lag behind in extending monetary help for the relief of their suffering countrymen, now that the Governor himself has set an example. As regards Bombay, we hope the various public bodies and individuals who are anxious to render help to the sufferers from the floods, will co-ordinate their efforts and instead of starting several separate funds, will raise only one common fund for the purpose to be controlled by one representative body. We also trust that in all important towns of India similar funds will be started by the public. At least ten to fifteen lakhs of rupees will be needed for effective no-official relief immediately and it should not be difficult for All-India to raise such an amount considering the gravity of the situation.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

The Inter-allied Conference whose decisions were announced by the Premier in Parliament on Monday, met under brighter auspices than those which attended any of its predecessors. An appreciable change in the French angle of vision has been noticeable since the overthrow of the Poincare ministry and in Great Britain all parties, barring a few German-phobe Die-hards, have evinced a desire to put an end to the Franco-German tension as soon as possible. In Germany, too, the pitiable plight of the people, has induced a less truculent temper in the statesmen. All these factors and the willingness of the American Government to lend a hand in the solution of the Reparations problem, have contributed to clear the European atmosphere a good deal. The changed angle of vision among French statesman is observable in the new formula which the Herriot Government has put forward and which provides for an appeal to an Arbitration Committee in the absence of unanimous decision about German default. This course the Poincare Government had all along resisted, since the Reparations Commission, as it is constituted at present, is dominated by the French vote, and would always remain subservient to French purposes. The new French Government has seen the necessity of abandoning this utterly selfish position.

But the difficulties before the Inter-allied Conference are not all solved yet. There are still the crucial questions of withdrawal from the Ruhr and of sanctions. The point whether under the Versailles Treaty individual Powers have the right of separate action in case of German default is still undecided. The French Government has all along held the view that such right exists and the occupation of the Ruhr is in assertion of this right. The British official view, on the other hand, is that no such right exists. When there was this difference of opinion the proper course would have been to refer the point for the judgment of the World Court at the Hague. The British Government has always been prepared to appeal to this Court, but M. Poincare stoutly refused to adopt such a course and proceeded to occupy the Ruhr and German industrial towns on the Rhine in complete disregard of British dissent. It was open to the British Government to submit the question to the World Court, but successive Governments refrained from doing so for fear of offending French susceptibilities. Now, however, a less suspicious atmosphere prevails in both the countries and since the Herriot Government has agreed to the principle of arbitration in one important respect one fails to see how that Government can resist the proposal to submit the question of separate action by the Powers in case of German default to arbitration. No doubt, the abandonment of the right of separate action will be extremely distasteful to the French, as it is only an assertion of that right that the Ruhr occupation has continued to this day. Let us hope, however, that French politicians of all classes will realise the danger as well as futility of isolated action. If, as a result of the present conference, the Ruhr occupation does not end and the question of rehabilitating Germany is not satisfactorily solved, it will be the greatest calamity Europe will have suffered after the War. But, the outlook is less gloomy than that. The willingness of the new French Government to extend the invitation to the Inter-allied Conference to the delegates of the German Government is a happy augury for the success of the Conference. The barriers of suspicion so long standing in the way of a frank discussion of the situation by all the parties concerned being thus removed it should not be difficult for the statesment now gathered in London to find a satisfaction solution of the problems confronting them.

STILL THEY COME.

Sir Edward Cook, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, has vacated his post and the Government of India have now appointed Mr. J. C. Brake, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, to be his successor. Mr. Bhore, now Secretary to the Industries and Labour Department, had acted as Secretary to the High Commissioner and it was expected that the injustice done in not appointing an Indian permanently to that post instead of Sir Edward Cook would be remedied in the selection of the latter's successor. A special London cable which we published last week drew attention to the fact that the High Commissioner's Office is at present recruited with inefficient and reactionary men transferred from the India Office and that Sir Edward Cook had introduced in that office the anti-Indian Simla secretarial methods. The High Commissioner's Office was established for the simple reason that the interests of India, which were apt to be overlooked by the India Office, should be jealously watched and zealously promoted. It is time, therefore, that that office, which is maintained entirely at India's expense, was manned principally by Indians in all its departments. The action of the Government of India in not appointing an Indian as successor to Sir Edward Cook is an eloquent testimony to the sincerity of their zeal for Indianisation of the Public Services paid for by India and an earnest of their determination to miss no opportunity of strengthening the hold of the "Steel-frame" over India. More. It is adding insult to the injury done in not selecting an Indian to succeed Mr. Bhore when he was re-transferred to India.

Notes of the Day.

Flouting the Legislature.

That the bureaucracy respects the voice of the legislature only when it suits its purposes and not otherwise, is once again illustrated by the flouting of the wishes of the Punjab Legislative Council in respect of Sardar Kharak Singh by the local Government. The resolution urging the Sardar's immediate release was passed by a large majority in the Council as well as by the Legislative Assembly, but now Sir John Maynard informs that body that Government are not going to respect its wishes. Can the mockery of responsible government go further? It is becoming increasingly evident to the public that the Haileyan Government, in spite of its professions of reasonableness and conciliatoriness towards the Sikhs, is not going to deal with the Akali problem in the spirit of real conciliatoriness. The fresh arrests of Sikh leaders which are taking place almost daily go to show that the evil traditions of the O'Dwyerian regime continue to receive full homage from the local bureaucracy.

Conrad's Love of Sea.

Even to those who never read a work of Joseph Conrad, he was known as a writer of novels dealing with sea-life and as one of the few foreigners who won the hearts of the British even though he wrote in English (which he did not know till he was twenty) and wrote on sea-life—two things which the British claim as their own virtual monopoly. But Conrad's love of the sea shows that such qualities are not necessarily inborn in a race but may be developed by environment and that there is nothing in "national genius" which cannot be adapted to new and changing conditions, given adequate opportunity. Indeed, we shall never really understand the effects of "nature" on character until we have studied the effects of "nurture" and have evolved a science of social, and not merely of biological, heritage. That a Pole, born in an insular country with no excess to the sea, wrote novels about the sea such as no Englishman ever wrote reveals the cant of those who wish to deny Indians the opportunities of sea-faring because they have not the "British love" of the sea. As Conrad once remarked about himself people often "ascribe to racial and historical influences much of what, I believe, appertains to the individual."

His Language.

Another interesting point arising from Conrad's literary achievements is the medium of expression which he chose. In his "A Personal Record" he sets out to reply to those critics who commented on the choice of his language incidentally rectifying an impression that he had made a deliberate choice between French and English. There he observes "the truth of the matter is that my faculty to write in English is as natural as any other aptitude with which I might have been born. . . . English was for me neither a matter of choice nor adoption. The merest idea of choice had never entered my head." What is more remarkable, however, is his statement that "it was I who was adopted by the genius of the language which . . . made me its own so completely that its very idioms had a direct action on my temperament and fashioned my still plastic character." We call this observation remarkable since almost precisely opposite is the effect of the teaching through English in India. For the necessity of learning subjects through a foreign tongue and of expressing oneself through it robs the studies of considerable emotional stimulus which is a vital factor in educational upbringing. The intellectual stagnation and paralysis of a whole people cannot be justified even if it produced one Conrad. It is not generally known that Conrad's parents were Polish nationalists striving for national independence. For this he was called "the son of a Revolutionist" by a critic. Conrad resented this epithet. "Why the description 'revolutionary' should have been applied to the Polish risings, . . I really cannot understand. These risings were purely revolts against foreign domination. The Russians themselves called them "rebellions," which, from their point of view, was the exact truth. ... my father was no more revolutionary than the others, in the sense of working for the subversion of our social or political scheme of existence. He was simply a patriot in the sense of a man who believing in the spirituality of a national existence could not bear to see that spirit enslaved." And he remembered his mother "dressed in the black of the national mourning worn in defiance of ferocious police regulations. She died four years later in exile." So both of them passed away to become "shades, dim but poignant and awaiting the moment when their haunting reality, their last trace on earth, shall pass for ever with me out of the world." And now even that has come to pass.

Buddhist Devil Dance.

The official communique issued from Simla on the subject of the Buddhist Devil Dance is a curious composition, disclosing a still more curious mentality behind it. Though, from the very first, objection had been taken by the Buddhist public of India to the performance of the so-called Devil Dance in the Indian Pavilion at Wembley, the dance appears to have been held in disregard of all protests. The Central Press, with its usual enterprise, secured photographs of the dance and got them published in the English illustrated journals. Some of these photographs have now been reproduced in the Indian Press. The Government of India are, of course, well advised in asking that no further publicity should be given to these photographs as they are likely to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Buddhists. But the action of the Government must appear more like shutting the stable-door after the horse had bolted than anything else. It is not the publicity so much as the performance of the Dance itself that is likely to be deeply resented by the Buddhist public all over the world. Have the Government of India any explanation to give of the permission given to stage the dance? The Indian High Commissioner and Special Commissioner sent out from India were surely amenable to control from Simla. Why, then, was the permission to hold the dance given?

Deccan Education Society.

The news of the resignation of Prof. R. D. Ranade of his post in the Fergusson College will be received with regret by all well-wishers of the College. Prof. Ranade's letter, which we publish elsewhere, reveals the extent of the harm that can be done to educational institutions by those who permit political prejudices to get the better of their judgment. As an educationist and a student of philosophy Prof. Ranade has made for himself a well-deserved reputation. As an author of philosophical works Babu Aurobindo Ghose paid the following tribute to his scholarship: "Prof. Ranade possesses in a superlative degree the rare gift of easy and yet adequate exposition; but he was more than this, for he can give a fascinating interest to subjects like philology and philosophy which to the ordinary reader seem harsh, dry, difficult and repellent." It is the services of such a scholar that the D. E. Society has thought fit to lose.

Honorary Magistrates.

The Honorary Magistrates have lately come in for a good deal of adverse criticism. A fresh justification for this criticism is provided by the case which was decided by a bench of two Honorary Magistrates on Monday. It appears that about two hundred and fifty tenants residing in Chunam Lane represented to the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Corporation in November last that the landlord of a new building had let the ground floor originally meant for motor garages for use as motor repair shops to certain individuals who kept motor cars and motor cycles on the public road for repairs thus obstructing the traffic and causing considerable nuisance in other ways. The Police Commissioner, it seems, was the first to come to the rescue of the petitioners and a motor repair shop owner was hauled up before a bench of Honorary Magistrates who fined the accused Rs. 50. This, however, did not deter him from continuing the nuisance and again after some time he was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who fined him Rs. 20 after giving him a warning. But these petty fines had no effect. He was, again, placed before two Honorary Magistrates who took a fortnight for hearing the case by allowing three postponements, from 1st July to 15th July, and took another three weeks to consider the judgment, from 15th July to 5th August, and after this prolonged deliberation delivered the laconic judgment, "warned and discharged."

MAHATMA GANDHI: A PARALLEL.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. HOLMES

(BY BLANCHE WATSON.)

At the Community Church, New York City, on Sunday, May 15, Reverend John Haynes Holmes gave another notable address on Mahatma Gandhi,—a comparison of the lives of Gandhi and Jesus. It was the third in a series of Parallel Lives, in which Mr. Holmes had previously discussed "MacDonald and Lincoln," "Shaw and Voltaire."

"It is the transcendant, intellectual and spiritual personality of this man," said the speaker, "that strikes every one who beholds him. A letter which I read only this week, written by one who has recently been in India and has stood in the presence of the Mahatma, contains this sentence, 'He is the most remarkable and impressive personality I have ever seen in my life.' There is something about this man" declared Mr. Holmes, "that radiates like the light of the sun, testifying overwhelmingly that he is truly one sent of God."

History furnishes no parallel so striking, asserted this American interpreter of India's great leader, as that furnished by Mahatma Gandhi and Jesus of Nazareth. "If I believe in the second coming—which I do not—I should say, here is the Christ manifested in our midst. Reading from Romain Rolland's recent book he pointed out that

Only the cross is wanting to him. Everyone knows that, without the Jews, Rome would have refused it to Christ. And the British Empire is like the Roman Empire. The soul of the Eastern peoples has been stirred to its very depths and vibrations are heard all over the earth . . . . one of two things will surely happen: either the faith of Gandhi will be crowned with success or it will repeat itself, just as centuries ago Christ and Buddha were born, in the complete incarnation of a mortal demi-God of a principle of life that will lead future humanity to a safer and more peaceful resting place.

Insignificant differences the speaker found in these two lives separated by nearly two thousand years. From racial stock only remotely to be classified together as oriental, the one was born a proletarian, the other born into the circle of the "intelligentsia": the one with poverty for his portion, the other in early life accustomed to all that wealth and prestige bespeak; the one unmarried, but not an ascetic in any sense of the word, the other married and the father of children, but with an unmistakable bent toward asceticism, an amazing and significant divergence in the opinion of the speaker.

Two Aspects

Mr. Holmes considered the parallel circumstances of the lives of Gandhi and Jesus from two points of view,—first, that of their environment and the outer circumstances of their lives, and secondly, as regards the inner world of the spirit. The Palestine of Jesus' time, he reminded his listeners, was the home of an oppressed people, a people Roman ruled—spiritually circumscribed and physically exploited: India to-day is British ruled, similary circumscribed and exploited. In the reign of Tiberius there appeared a teacher who went around among the common people who "heard him gladly." The scriptures, said the speaker, use time and again the word "multitudes" to picture the scenes when Jesus appeared to the men and women of his time. So to-day multitudes follow this man of the Far East. Indeed, many

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EVACUATION OF RUHR

REPORTED FRENCH ATTITUDE.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George requested further information on a number of "serious points" with regard to the Inter-Allied Conference notably whether the report was true that France would remain in the Ruhr for two years. He declared that it was important to know not only whether we were going to evacuate Cologne but whether another power was going to send troops there thus to make matters much worse. He asked whether France still claimed the right to take separate action.

Mr. MacDonald replying declared that he would consult Parliament in the event of a serious question arising in subsequent sittings of the Conference; but the anticipated that no serious question would arise and also that any agreement reached would be acceptable to Parliament. Consequently the House might go for holidays and leave the Conference to do its work.

THE RUHR EVACUATION.

Mr. MacDonald argued that safeguards were so complete that if the stage of sanctions were reached there would probably be a unanimity upon it. As regards the military evacuation of the Ruhr he did not believe that the French public opinion would be blind to the obligations placed upon it by declarations of its own Government. He declared that no British soldier would remain in Cologne a minute longer than it was necessary to carry out the obligations imposed upon us by the Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIES.

NO DEFINITE COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, August 6.

The German reply presented to the Inter-Allied Conference is understood not to contain definite counter-proposals but is confined to constructive comments and criticisms and deals largely with questions of sanctions, transfer of reparations, constitution of the proposed arbitration courts and other points not of great political significance. The controversial question of partial Franco-Belgian staffing of the German railways is not mentioned, the Germans regarding it outside the scope of the Conference. The Germans are optimistic as regards the acceptance of the reply.—Reuter.

TWO IMPORTANT QUETSIONS.

LONDON, August 6.

Reuter understands that the Covering letter with the German reply presented to the Inter-Allied Conference this morning urges that the Questions of military evacuation and Rhineland railways, which the Conference has not delay with, ought to be discussed. It is understood that these matters are now being examined outside the Conference by the Allies representatives.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S GOODWILL AND SINCERITY.

DR. MARX'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the only business of the Conference was to deal with the Dawes Report. He hoped that by the spirit of co-operation a successful conclusion would be reached at very soon.

Dr. Marx speaking on behalf of Germany said that upon the success of the Conference depended the fate of Germany and Europe. Goodwill and thorough sincerity were necessary for the success The German delegation proposed to negotiate in that spirit. Dr. Marx confirmed that the German Government regarded the Dawes Report as a suitable basis for the solution of the Reparations question. He said that it was prepared to proceed with the draft bills to carry out the report. If the Conference succeeded the German people would devote their whole strength to carrying out the obligations involved in the Report.—Reuter.

A TACTFUL SPEECH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A very good impression was created by the German delegation at its first meeting with the plenary conference. Dr. Marx's speech is regarded as tactful and conciliatory.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

RUSSIANS SIGN THE TREATY.

LONDON, August 6.

The Russians have signed the Treaty.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS STILL IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Notwithstanding the gloomy Communique it is noteworthy that none of the Russians has yet arranged to leave.

Observerers in London state that probably the breakdown is in no way so definite and complete as it was at first thought to be.—Reuter.

NEWS OF THE BREAK UP.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The news of the break-up of the Anglo-Russian Conference has not caused any surprise and has not evoked much regret. It has even been received with gratification in some quarters.—Reuter.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL

A DISQUIETING FEATURE.

GOVT. DETERMINED TO PUT DOWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DACCA, Aug. 5.

Lord Lytton in a speech at the Police Parade at Dacca to-day said that a disquieting feature of the year had been the appearance of men of the *Bhadralok* class in the commission of dacoity. This feature was not confined to Bengal or even to India. All over the world the excitement produced by the war and the economic distress which followed it, had led to the unsual outbreak of crime by men of educated class. Unfortunately in Bengal the revolutionary movement which had again sprung up afforded an emotional outlet for this class which was not available elsewhere. These young revolutionaries were again resorting to the old methods of intimidation. The public had a difficult and anxious time ahead. His Excellency expressed his confidence in the courage of the police and assured them that both Government and law-abiding citizens would afford them all assistance undeterred by threats of violence. Concluding His Excellency said: "Let me assure the general public that we are quite strong enough to deal with this menace. We shall not shrink from using fearlessly and unhesistatingly all the weapons that may be necessary for its defeat."

ELECT MAHATMA AS PRESIDENT.

SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 6.

Sriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande, Chairman Reception Committee, Belgaum, has received a communication from Sjt. Rajagopalachariar from Sallem dated 28th July withdrawing his name from nomination for ensuing Congress presidentship. In the course of his letter he says, "May I request your Committee to omit my name from the list of nominations to be sent to the Provincial Congress Committees for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress. The mention of my name by some Provincial Committees in connection with the Congress Presidentship gives me an occasion to express to you my views about it, besides withdrawing my own name. There are advantages as well as disadvantages in Mahatma's accepting the office but, I think that, on the whole, we would be rendering the nation great disservice if we do not elect him.

Mahatmaji has mentioned his reasons for his disinclination to accept the office, viz., the doubt whether the people believe in his programme and are likely to follow his advice. Not to elect him would, therefore, have a definite meaning in regard to our programme It is certain that national life can be reformed and real Swaraj for the people attained only if we follow the lines laid down by Mahatmaji. His programme is hard but that only proves its efficiency. The way to freedom and national rebuilding especially, if we do not mean postponing results to a distant day, can never be easy and if any proposed method is smooth sailing we may for that very reason be certain that we are on the wrong path. The only question then is, are we sincerely determined on speedy emancipation from our present state If we are, there is no other course open but to follow him. If we elect Mahatmaji, we give the people this clear lead and lift them out of the fog of doubt and indecision. If we elect any one else in the present situation of the Congress politics, it would mean a continuation of this unfortunate state."

DUKE OF YORK.

TO UNDERTAKE A TOUR TO E. AFRICA

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is officially announced that the Duke and the Duchess of York will sail for East Africa in November for a tour in Kenya and Uganda. The trip will last three months. The Duke's engagements are likely to include much big game hunting.—Reuter.

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the water pipes and trolley way. I would add that I have every hope that during the course of the week Government will inform me that they will in the special circumstances be prepared to bear the whole extra cost involved by the construction of the roadway. In this case it will be easy for the work to proceed, the construction of the roadway being in charge of an officer of Government and Government paying all expenses in connection therewith.

The resolution moved by the Chairman approved and adopted the revised estimates of Rs. 47,46,961, for the two Kasheli Bridges, and recommended their construction without the roadway.

To this Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment adding that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Thana District Local Board, and the G. I. P. Railway particulars of the cost of the bridges they had built, the width in yards, the road-way carried by them, and the depth of the rock on which the pillars were built etc.

Mr. Jamnadas' amendment to similar effect, but postponing consideration was lost, and Mr. Tairsee's amendment was adopted together with the original proposition.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THE FIGHT FOR THE MUSLIM LEAGUE IN 1915.

MR. EDWARDES AND SULEIMAN CASSUM MITHA.

THE POLICE AND ORGANISED ROWDYISM.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REFUSAL OF AN INVESTIGATION.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

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VII

In the following, the seventh instalment, of his Indian Reminiscences, Mr. B. G. Horniman describes the events leading to the summoning of the session of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay in 1915, simultaneously with the session of the National Congress, the efforts made to organise an opposition to the holding of the session and the most bitter and energetic campaign conducted by a sectional organisation headed by Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha against Mr. Jinnah and his project of bringing about a coalition between the League and the Congress. After referring to the part played by Mr. Edwardes, the then Commissioner of Police, in this campaign, Mr. Horniman thus describes the memorable happenings on the second day of session of the Muslim League: "On the second day the platform at an early stage of the proceedings was invaded by a gang of roughs headed by Mr. Mitha and a man notoriously in the employ of the C.I.D. A riot was only averted by the rapid clearance of the pandal. But, brief as the occurrence was, it was marked by the most disgraceful behaviour and the use of the most filthy insults by the men who invaded the platform. And a most significant feature of the affair was that a little way off, outside the pandal, were waiting Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner, with a force of police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the Riot Act in his pocket!"

The end of the fight for the Muslim League was that the largest hopes of those who had fought the battle, were amply justified. A Joint Committee of the League and the Congress," Mr. Horniman writes, "was formed and the Hindu-Muslim Entente was signed, sealed and settled . . . . . "

To Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah belongs the credit—and it is no small one—of the original conception of the idea of arranging for the annual session of the All-India Moslem League to be held in Bombay in 1915 simultaneously with that of the National Congress, a conception the realisation of which exercised, as it was intended to do, a profound influence on the course of national politics during the ensuing few years.

The All-India Moslem League, as most people probably know, was originally formed in the days of the Partition agitation, under strong official influences as a counter-blast to the National Congress. The old principle of "divide and rule", which either consciously or unconsciously, is the propelling motive when officialdom in India interests itself in public movements, was very strongly at work at that period. It manifested itself in a double capacity in the Partition of Bengal—first the Partition was to cut a line of division right through the most politically active province in India; second, and incidentally, though this after became the main feature, it was designed to create a new cleavage between Hindu and Mahomedan interests by setting up a new province in which the Mahomedan population would be predominant. The officials of the new province, shamelessly and wholeheartedly threw themselves into the task of propagating the intercommunal dissensions of which Lord Curzon's Government had sown the seed. The Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal were assiduously nursed and encouraged to regard the Hindu Nationalists as their potent enemies. My own investigations revealed the fact that they were actively instigating the quarrels which led to deplorable riots and bloodshed.

Then the idea of the formation of a great Moslem political organisation to guard the interests of the Moslem population from the danger of, what were assiduously represented to be, the counter interests of Hindu Nationalism was conceived. And the Nawab Salimullah—irreverently known as the "Silly Mullah"—and other spoilt darlings of the Bureaucracy were set to work to carry out the scheme.

It so often happens, however, that when the Government is at the back of some public movement which aims at suppressing popular manifestations of discontent, it recoils in its subsequent developments on their own heads. That, at any rate, is what occurred in the case of the Moslem League. It gradually became dominated by men of keen Nationalist views in place of the "silly mullahs" and other tools of the bureaucracy, and, from being an instrument for propagating the belief among the Mahomedan population that the bureaucrats were their best friends and the Nationalists their insidious enemies, it played after a few years the very different part of awakening the latent nationalism of Indian Mussalmans and bringing them into line with their fellow-countrymen in the Indian National Congress. Ultimately, the change in the platform and aspirations of the League became more manifest in the bold and statesmanlike utterance of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, who was President at Rawalpindi in 1914; for during the years that elapsed between the undoing of the Partition in 1911 and then, Mahomedans all over the country had begun to realise that they were merely being used as a convenient tool by the Government, who were ready to throw them over and abandon their pledges when it suited their convenience.

* * * *

It was in these circumstances that Mr. Jinnah started the movement in Bombay to bring the Moslem League there for its next meeting in December 1915. The importance of the step requires no demonstration. The country was ripe for a definite rapprochement between Hindus and Mussulman, and even a political alliance. What could be better designed to bring about this happy entente than the simultaneous meeting of these two great bodies in the same city, and the appointment of a joint committee to examine and settle their differences with a view ultimately to the adoption of a joint political platform? Those whom Mr. Jinnah took into his confidence were as quick as he to grasp the tremendous importance and the utility of the project, if it could be brought to fruition.

But the difficulties were peculiar, and to a great extent, unexpected. Among those who were the first to appear on the stage as bitter opponents was Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha. Mr. Mitha was the head of a sectional organisation in Bombay, which existed more in name than anything else, and opposition first manifested itself in the complaint that Mr. Jinnah, in sending his letter of invitation to the League, had taken upon himself a duty, which did not belong to him. Whether Mr. Mitha first realised the alleged affront, himself, and then sought the comfort and aid of the Commissioner of Police, or whether the notion was subtly insinuated into his jealous mind from the latter quarter, is a secret which neither I nor anyone else, probably, could unravel. But the fact remains, that these two gentlemen were very soon engaged in the conduct of a most bitter and energetic campaign against Mr. Jinnah and his project. The dominating influence in the Mahomedan population of Bombay they regarded as their special role and perquisite. Mr. Edwardes, too, no doubt was quick to realise the political danger—from his point of view—of the threatened coalition. A further difficulty—apart from the tremendous pressure in many quarters which a man like Suleiman Cassum Mitha, backed by the influence of the Commissioner, was able to wield—was the distrust of Mr. Jinnah, which seemed to prevail—very unjustly—in certain sections of the Mahomedan community. I found this even the case among young Mahomedans of the most progressive views. I had sometime before this formed a friendship with two of these, Mr. Umar Sobani and Mr. M. K. Asad, and I found to my surprise, that they were quite inclined to take the view which Mr. Mitha and his friends were assiduously propagating, that Mr.

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S. INDIA FLOODS

IMMEDIATE RELIEF NECESSARY.

TOTAL LOSS IN SALEM DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

At yesterday's meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council, the discussion on the Budget was resumed and several non-official members advanced the claim of natives of Travancore for increased employment in the services. They also advocated the opening of railway communication between Quilon and Alwaye and the improvements of communications and irrigation in North Travancore. The discussion has not yet concluded.

Extensive and immediate relief measures having been found necessary in various districts in South India in consequence of the floods the District Officers are exerting themselves and inviting the non-official co-operation. The District Magistrate of Salem who has visited the area affected by the floods has instructed his subordinates to take early steps to acquire land, procure timber and afford all other facilities for housing the homeless victims. In one taluk alone in the Salem district, the Namakal taluk nine villages are affected and the loss aggregates over sixty thousand rupees. More than one thousand people are homeless and require relief. In the Tiruchangode taluk over 890 houses and 1234 acres of cultivable land have been damaged. The total loss in the Salem district is estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

FLOODS AND THEIR EFFECTS

A TALE OF HARDSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Through running of trains for passengers only between Shoranur and Calicut will be resumed about the 10th instant since it is expected that the breaches caused by the floods in that section will be repaired by that time.

With regard to Shoranur Cochin line it has not yet been possible to start repairing the numerous breaches since water has not yet sufficiently subsided. It will take more than one month before the communication is restored on this line.

On the metre gauge section of the S. I. R. Repairing work is proceeding rapidly.

At the George Town police court before the Third Presidency Magistrate Nagappa Chetty and five others, four of whom had children were charged by the Railway authorities from Arkonam with having travelled without tickets. The adults pleaded guilty but narrated a sad tale. They said that they belonged to the town of Bhawani and their huts had ben washed away by the floods. Nagappa Chetty said that his wife had been carried away by the flood and two others said that their brothers had perished. They had come to Madras to cry and find some means of subsistence. His Worship directed the refugees to pay single fare from Arkonam station and at the same time made a note in his judgment that no distress warrants should be issued against the accused. Some of the legal practitioners present in the Court, gave some money to these refugees.

AHMEDABAD MILL COLLAPSE

COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 6.

The committee appointed to enquire into the accident in the Gujarat Ginning Mill resumed its sitting to-day at 3 p.m. Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, pleader, appeared on behalf of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. with which the Mill has insured its building against fire. The first witness to be examined was Mr. Sorabji Dalal, the Spinning Master of the Mill. He said that he found no defects in machinery when he went to the place of the accident at about 9-30 a.m. on the day of the accident. The portion of the building where the accident occurred was in a sound state and the machines working in the area of the accident gave normal production. Mr. Nariman, the Assistant Engineer met him in the blow room before the crash when witness was going to stop the engine as the shafting in the card room was overheated and threw sparks and as the pillar was shaking and bricks were falling down. He did not find any defect in the working of the machinery on account of the heating of the shafting.

The next witness was the Assistant Carding and Spinning Master who caught hold of the steam pipe on the first floor and saved himself. He remained hanging for two or three minutes when he was dragged away by a jobber. At that time the superstructure of the second floor had not come down. He heard the crash of the falling superstructure of the second floor when he was running away after being dragged out.

A FATAL CHARABANC SMASH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Seven women and children were killed and ten seriously injured in a charabanc smash in Worcestershire. A vehicle was descending a hill when it got out of control and crashed against a stone wall. The occupants were hurled in all directions. Comparatively little hope is entertained of the recovery of the injured.—Reuter.

SWADESHI CLOTH FOR MUNICIPAL STAFF.

KASHELI BRIDGES & CORPORATION'S LIABILITIES.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner was considered, stating that in regard to the clothing of the Municipal Staff—the consideration of the contract for which was postpoued last week—the Contractors had now agreed to use Indian cloth instead of English, at the same price. The Commissioner had stated at the last meeting that he was not bound to report to the Corporation, in each case, whether he had used Indian made goods or foreign ones, and his attention was then drawn to resolutions of the Corporation to that effect. The Committee accepted the contract.

PETROL PUMPS ON FOOT PATHS.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner that he had now decided to charge Rs. 10 for putting up petrol delivery pumps on foot-paths, for which a nominal rent of Re. 1, was charged formerly.

KASHELI BRIDGES.

The Committee then considered the question of the Kasheli Bridges over the Bassein Creek, required for carrying the Tansa Pipe line from Tansa Lake to Bombay; one was being constructed by Braithwaite and Co., and the other was being constructed by the Corporation departmentally. The matter was referred to counsel for their opinion as the question was raised whether the construction of the roadway was outside the powers of the Corporation. When the scheme was originally before the Corporation Government requested them to sanction the construction of the two bridges with a roadway over them for the use of the public, and promised to pay to the Corporation Rs. 5 lakhs, according to the estimates then prepared; but the cost exceeded the original estimates considerably.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The Counsel's reply is as follows:—

On the first point put to us at the conference held last Thursday—namely, whether the construction of the road-way in connection with the Kasheli Bridges can be said to be authorized—we are both of the opinion on reading the Resolution No. 1069 and the papers sent therewith that the work in question has been in form authorized.

We were next asked to state whether road-way was outside the powers of the Corporation and we are clearly of opinion that it being stated that the bridges would have been designed in the first instance otherwise that the work is *ultra vires*.

As regards the question whether it could now be said to be a 'necessary Act' within the meaning of Section 261 (a) of the Act, we repeat what we said at the conference that it cannot be so said. Once it was outside the powers of the Corporation to construct the road-way, its construction cannot now be justified on the statute.

We were asked as to what would be the liability of the Corporators who voted for the scheme, and whether they would be saddled with the consequences. On this we are both of opinion that proceedings by way of Injunction or under the provisions of Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act so as to stop the work would not be likely to succeed, looking to the results that would ensue. (Graham vs. Swan, 7 H. L. (Section) 547). We feel that as the work was undertaken quite *bona fide* and as it will ensure to much public benefit that it is a matter in which personal liability would not lightly be had on individual Corporators, but, however, that may be, we feel sure that if it was done or threatened to be done, protection could be provided by an additional amendment to querists' Act having retrospective effect. We think under all the circumstances, the legislature would pass such a provision.

The last matter put to us was whether if the estimates are now sanctioned at the next meeting, Corporators are incurring any fresh liability. We hardly think so in the case of those who voted for the scheme originally.

We were informed that the road-way has not yet been constructed and that it is possible to leave that part of the work to the Government to do, though the troughing of the bridges having been adopted must be now gone on with. We advise that this course be adopted so as to set right as far as possible the error in having from the outset set out upon a work that was *ultra vires*. The work having proceeded so far as it has, its total abandonment now would be disastrous, and we certainly consider it should be completed on these lines.

The Commissioner had written:

I have forwarded the joint opinion of Counsel with reference to the question of the construction of the Kasheli Bridges, and with reference to the last paragraph of the opinion, to state that immediately on Counsel giving verbal advice to that effect, orders were issued to the contractors to proceed with the construction of the bridge, eliminating therefrom all items which are not essential for the purpose of

(Continued in column 2.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

FASCISM AND FREE MASONRY

FASCIST COUNCILS RESOLVE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rome.—The National Fascist Council at a meeting presided over by Sgr. Mussolini passed a resolution forbidding the Fascists to enter freemasonry on pain of expulsion. The Fascists were urged to draw attention to the masonic elements hindering Government's work.—Reuter.

GLENDINNING AFFAIR IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Questioned by Mr. Lansbury regarding Glendinnings' appeal for a Committee or Commission to inquire into his allegations Mr. Walsh declared that he did not propose to take further action of the nature suggested.

Mr. Lansbury urged that the whole of Glendinnings' complaint should be referred to some outside legal gentleman.

Mr. Walsh promised to consider the suggestion.—Reuter.

EX-RANKERS PENSION QUESTION

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes promised to give time to discuss the ex-rankers' pensions early next session.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS' DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Dublin.—The Conference was concluded and Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henderson left for London by the night mail.

A communique says that the question of putting into operation Clause twelve was fully discussed. A statement will be made in the House of Commons to-morrow.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL IN THE LORDS

LONDON, Aug. 5.

With minor amendments the Housing Bill was read the third time in the House of Lords to-day—Reuter.

FIRE TEMPLE IN NANA'S PETH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, August 6.

The 100th anniversary of the opening of the Fire Temple in Nana's Peth, Poona City, was celebrated by the Parsi community here to-day. At the invitation of Sardar Dr. Dastur Kaikobad a large gathering of the Parsi community assembled at the Fire Temple where the Jashan ceremony was performed. The high priest then preached a sermon. A portrait of Sardar Khan Bahadur Nashirwan Jamaspji, the first High Priest of the temple, was unveiled by Mr. Pestonji Patel. The function was followed by a dinner.

SANTOKSHAR LAND DISPUTE

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 5.

Mr. F. H. Puckle, District Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in what is now known as the Santokshar Land Dispute in which Sikhs and Mahomedans contested the right of possession of land adjoining the Santokshar tank. Each party alleged religious grounds for its contention and towards the end of May the District Magistrate apprehending a breach of the peace attached the land under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code and summoned the parties to prove actual possession at the time. In his order to-day he admitted the claims of both parties as well as of the Municipal Committee to portions of land and said that it was true that the place called the Tomb of Sakhi Sarvar was previously in a dilapidated condition till only recently the Mahomedans repaired it and while doing so dug up an old well and a small fountain. He therefore held that that was undoubtedly in their possession and granted them three karans of land around it with a right of way on the road adjoining it. Similarly he held possession of the Municipality over certain small out houses for sweepers allowing them three karans of land around the buildings. The rest of the land and constructions he held were in the pissession of the Sikhs. As regards the right of possession it was not his concern and might be decided in a civil suit which the Municipality contemplated bringing against the other parties.

SARDAR KARTAR SINGH ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 5.

Sardar Kartar Singh, Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal against whom the police had warrants under section 124 (A) I.P.C. gave himself up to the police this morning after offering prayers in front of the Akal Takht and making a speech at the place.

Halifax.—A swarm of small crafts went out to meet the British Special Service Squadron which arrived here to-day. It was welcomed by a thunder of guns from the "Citadel" and sirens of shipping in the port. —Reuter.

Ottawa.—The Report of Senator Belcourt's appointment in Washington is officially denied. The Cabinet has not yet reached a decision.—Reuter.

New York, August 6.—Wade and his companion are now definitely out of the American world-flight.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

CASE AT BHIWANI.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 6.

After an interval of three days the Special Magistrate's Court reassembled to-day. The Public Prosecutor intimated to the Court his desire first to take up the case of misappropriation of 800 bales of cotton as otherwise the witnesses from Bombay who had come to give evidence would be detained and requested the Court to record their evidence. The Magistrate consented and the Public Prosecutor opened the case by stating the history of 800 bales of cotton worth over one lakh and forty thousand rupees which according to him were never sent to Bhiwani.

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. Diwanji of Messrs. Patel Bros., Cotton Merchants of Bombay, who deposed that his firm had delivered six hundred bales of cotton to Kuverjee Pitamber, the accused agent's Mukadam in Bombay. Payment for that was made by the Bhiwani Cotton Mills.

The second witness, Shanker Rao, book keeper of the same firm and the third witness, Purushottam Prabhudas, Mehtaji of Abubaker Abdul Rahman, cotton merchants, deposed both that 100 bales each were delivered by them to Kuverji Pitamber and paid for by the Bhiwani Cotton Mills. Lalji Mohanlal, Munim of Messrs. Kuverjee Pitamber, said that the aggregate of eight hundred bales received were in the personal account of Messrs. Tara chand Murlidhar with them, and were resold also on their account with a profit of nearly Rs. 23,000 which was credited along with the principal amount to the private account of the accused Tarachand Murlidhar.

G. I. P. ADVISORY BOARD.

NO REPRESENTATION OF P. AND T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

We are asked to publish the following correspondence which passed between the Agent G. I. P. Railway, and the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, regarding the representation of the latter on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Board. The correspondence speaks for itself:—

17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

To,
The Agent,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Bombay.

Sir,

I understand that the meeting of the Local Advisory Board will be held for the first time very soon and I take this opportunity of referring to the correspondence my Association had with you on the subject of a representative on behalf of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. The consideration that the correspondence has received is not satisfactory, the more so as the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company has, though in a different capacity, Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey on the Advisory Board. He represents the Bombay Municipal Corporation on that Board, but on your Advisory Board there is no gentleman of the knowledge of Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey who, I need hardly add, has made that question his own and has close knowledge of the requirements of the travelling public, particularly third class passengers and he devotes his energies to better their condition and thus enhance their welfare.

Apart from question of personality, I wish to point out that I know of no Association, which has greater right to be on the Advisory Board than the Passengers' Association as the knowledge and the experience the Association has gained during the past decade of its existence, cannot but be of service to the Company if the Advisory Board is to be of any utility whatsoever and is to gain that confidence of the public which it must have, if it is to justify its existence and took of any benefit.

I trust and hope that the Advisory Board at the next meeting will consider sympathetically the request of my Association for a representation and will not side track it to some future date.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEY,
Vice-President,
Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.

Dated 18th June, 1924.

From,
The Agent,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Bombay.

To,
The Vice-President,
Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association,
17/19, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 134/24 of 9th June, 1924, I regret I have nothing to add to my letter No. T. 34/1/248, dated 28th May, 1924, addressed to the President of the meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, copy enclosed.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) AGENT.

From the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to B. V. Navalkar, Esq., President of the Meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

No. T. 34-1/248.

28th May, 1924.

I am in receipt of your letter dated 16th instant and note with interest the birth of the new Committee which is styled as "Suburban Railway Advisory Committee."

2. The constitution of my Advisory Committee, however, is settled and I do not propose to suggest modifications in the absence of experience of its working, but any representations from your new Committee, if sent through the Municipal or other representative on my Advisory Committee, will receive consideration.

16th July, 1924.

Dear Mr. McLean,

You know that Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association have been asking you to allow them to have their representative on your Advisory Board. That right has not yet been given. I don't know what your reasons are for not recognising this Association as a fit body to have a representative on your Board. Smaller Associations such as Railway Mandal Belgaum, and Railway Passengers' Association, Saidapet, have been given this right as regards M. and S. M. Railway and S. I. Railway. If you are not inclined to give this Association the right of election I shall thank you at least to nominate some representative of this Association on the Board.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
Agent's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 7th July, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas,

I do not propose to recommend any alterations in the constitution of my Advisory Committee until substantial experience shows that important interests are not adequately represented by it.

I note what you say about the M. and S. M. Railway and S. I. Railway, their conditions are probably different from ours. In any event there are many other Associations of a similar nature in the areas served by the G. I. P. Railway and it has to be considered whether—having regard to the fact that the Bombay public are already represented on our Committee by the member of the Legislature by a representative of Bombay Government; and by a representative of the Corporation such representation is not disproportionately great.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MACLEAN.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALISTIC FEDERATION

APPEAL TO INDIA.

Mr. V. D. Rishi writes to us as follows:—

The object of the above Federation is to study and propagate spiritualism and to create the tie of brotherhood among the spiritualists of all nations. It is a body comparable only with the League of Nations and India is done a great honour by being allowed a representative in it. Leading spiritualists like Sir Arthur Conon Doyle are its office-bearers and are strenuously working to extend the work and influence of the Federation. The educated Indians are aware of my activities in furtherance of this cause and will be interested to learn that the International Spiritualists' Federation in Paris has invited me to attend the meeting of its General Committee as a delegate for India. The meeting will be held in Paris on the 28th and 29th September this year to consider very important matters regarding the spread of spiritualism.

The importance of spiritualism as a living force cannot be exaggerated. It will above all spiritualise human affairs and greatly vitalise religions removing the unnecessary differences. Mahatma Gandhi is in full sympathy with my endeavours to spread this knowledge in our country. Had his hands not been full with politics he would have actively supported this movement. By my visit to Europe, I shall not only be able to represent India at the momentous meeting which will be attended by several leading spiritualists in the world, but will have greatest experience of the modern spiritualistic methods of the West which can be introduced in India. I can thus better serve the cause which the spiritualists have at heart and which is in fact the greatest event in the history of mankind. Here is an opportunity for the spiritualists to help the movement and accelerate the progress of spiritualism in India. I am confident they will not miss it and accede to the Nation's Call. There is very little time ahead, hardly a month. It is hoped that India will respond to this call and enable me to undertake this long and expensive voyage. All contributions commensurate with the nature of the work would be heartily welcome and may be sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" Office with the least possible delay.

BERAR PROPOSES MR. KELKER FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, August 6.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar was proposed for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Congress at Belgaum. Mr. Wamanrao Joshi and Mr. Wamanrao Wohorir, M.L.C., have tendered their resignations of the presidentship and the secretaryship respectively of the Provincial Khadi Board and both the resignations have been accepted by the Standing Committee.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 6.

The Civil Justice Committee resumed its sittings to-day in the Council Chamber. Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, President of the Vakils' Association, stated that he was of opinion that no printing was necessary except in cases that went up to the Privy Council. It was witness's experience that members of the legal profession raised to the bench dealt with cases more speedily than members of the Civil Service. Two more witnesses were examined to-day.

ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 6.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Madras will open the proceedings of the third session of the All-India Oriental Conference to be held this year at Madras under the auspices of the Madras University.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Member in charge of Irrigation, left Madras on Wednesday evening to visit the flood-affected areas of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.—A.P.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As already announced and as suggested by several friends I am calling a preliminary meeting of the residents of Bombay, who deeply sympathise with the sufferings of the lakhs of people that have been severely affected by the unprecedented and heavy floods in some of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and particularly Malabar, the whole of the West Coast including the Indian States of Cochin and Travancore, and Mysore, at the Servants of India Society on Thursday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) with a view to concerting measures for the organization of relief and collecting funds and other help to bring it within the reach of those who have been rendered destitute and homeless. I expect all those who are interested in this humanitarian cause will attend this meeting. I have been receiving very valuable and reliable information from several official as well as non-official quarters. The following telegram from the Revenue Member, Government of Madras, dated the 4th instant supplies some accurate data relating to the great havoc caused in some tracts of the Madras Presidency:—

DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Servants of India Society, Bombay.

Malabar 50,000 houses destroyed. Damage to private property very large. Assistance immediately required for purchase of seed grain cattle building material and subsistence till harvest. Trichinopoly about 2000 houseless. In Trichinopoly town total damage to house property not received. Water supply dislocated and cholera epidemic in town. Coleroon bridge completely destroyed. Coimbatore about 6,000 houses destroyed, about 24,000 persons houseless. Assistance required for rebuilding houses and providing work for labourers. Tanjore about 3,000 houses destroyed in two Taluks. In two other Taluks rugh estimate impossible being nuder water. About 15,000 people houseless in two Taluks and in two other Taluks figures not ascertainable. Other districts damage less serious.

MADRAS REVENUE.

Owing to inaccessibility and the great damage done to roads and telegraph lines even Government have not been able to collect all information relating to floods from several places. It seems from the telegrams that the devastation and loss of property and also loss of life must have been terrible. And this more particularly so of Malabar where the Southern portion of the district or practically the whole of the rebellion area has suffered enormously. I have received very graphic accounts regarding the floods from several of my friends. I am quoting below extracts from a letter dated the 19th July addressed to my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhavrau, Servants of India Society, Calicut, by J. M. Jacobi, a Y.M.C.A. worker in Areacode, in the interior of Malabar (the letter was delayed in transmission owing to floods.) In this letter Mr. Jacobi writes:—

"I am at a loss to find words to describe the present state of distress caused by the terrible floods. On the 16th (Wednesday) morning the river (Nilambur river at Areacode) began to swell furiously and by evening the whole place with the exception of hill-tops was covered by water. At 12 mid-night I had to quit my house leaving everything inside as the water rose up to the door-still. By that time more than 40 houses had collapsed in bazar and on the roadside. With the exception of 3 houses in my neighbourhood all the rest were washed away. Yesterday I went round in a boat to see the extent of calamity caused by this terrible cataolysm. It is impossible to form an idea of the extent of loss of houses. Roughly it will exceed 100 houses on either side of the river. .....

I quote below extracts from a letter dated the 20th July (the letter was delayed in transmission owing to floods) from my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhavrau:—

"The news for the week is that it has been raining most awfully, all the old rebel area is under floods and Malabar is cut off from the rest of the world, since 4 days and unless the rains abate—of which there are no signs—we shall continue to be so for several weeks. The railway line and telegraph is damaged at several places between Calicut and Olavakode. Of course there is no communication in the east, and in the north a rumour is going round this afternoon that north of Cannanore also there is a breach. The havoc by he floods, as evidenced in Calicut, a large portion of it under water, must be very serious indeed. The Kallai river on its swollen torrents has been carrying on into the sea for three days past huge rafts of timber, bamboos, house roofs, dead animals and other articales. Areacode is said to be under water and so the Malappuram Bazar, Mambad, Edvanna, Wandur, Nilamphur are ditto and wire-less has reached saying that immediate rice is wanted. Some loss of life is reported in Calicut Taluk and in Malapuram. Tirurangadi, Tirur, Ponnani, Chowghat are all flooded. It is impossible, however to get any details. In Calicut houses in Puthiyara, Mankavu, Kallai Chalappuram are in great danger.

As is only to be expected relief measures have been considered and member of the Servants of India Society on the spot is approached for all help. A provisional Committee has been formed by the district Collector who is taking my help in organising a public meeting and other methods of work. I hope to do my best wholly with local resources in men and money. In south Kanara itself I learn they are apprehending a mighty flood as the Manager of the Depressed Classes Mission writes to me in his report yesterday."

Expracts from Mr. Madhavrau's letter to Mr. Devadhar dated 26th July 1924:—

"The heavy rains have continued and so also the disastrous floods. In fact there has been a second flood which completed the havoc half done by the first. We are cut off still more from the rest of the world by damages of the telegraph wires to Bombay side and the trunk road to the south. A telegram, however, from Nilambur somehow reached this place after 4 days, last Monday. The description of the situation there is extremely heart-rending. ..... No news from Tanur neither post nor telegram nor messenger can pass between us. I believe and trust that things are not bad there, for there is no river near by and so no floods.

Mr. Jacobi of the Y.M.C.A. has just come from Areacode—one of the worst affected areas—after a very dangerous journey by the river. His account of the flood is very graphic and frightful. There have been landslips of hill sides and teak trees came rolling down. Areakode, Vazhakad, Malappuram Bazar is all under water. Boats were sailing over the roofs of houses. Fortunately no loss of life. People escaped to elevated places with cash, jewels and provisions. They have been buying rice of the Jamait Dewait Islam in Areacode. But the stock is depleted. He deprecates strongly gratuitous relief on account of his bitter experience for two years after the last relief operations. The restoration of a very large number of houses is the important, urgent and difficult problem. He recommends that the Co-operative Movement is the only solution. Of course the Government must help district Bank. The Calicut Urban Bank has sanctioned 25 thousand rupees loans for house building within its jurisdiction."

Extract from Mr. Madhavrau's letter to Mr. Devadhar dater 1st August 1924:—

"The weather has been bright for some days past and this is a great blessing. At least peoples' lives are safe from drowning or being crushed under collapsing houses. The repairs of railway breaches are going on and the first mail train seems to have come to Shoranur yesterday. The breach between Kallai and Feroke may take about 3 weeks for repair and the replacing of the bridge between Parappanangadi and Tanur, at least 8."

I am expecting more detailed and as far as possible full information from the Government of Madras. Thus from information received both from private and official sources it is very clear that the situation needs relief very promptly and that organised efforts will be very necessary to collect and distribute that help. In the meantime I beg to announce the following contributions and promises that have been received by me so far.

First instalment from the Servants of India Society, Poona headquarters, out of distress relief fund with the Society, Rs. 1,000 paid; Seth Jeevanlal Vallabhdas Rs. 2,000 paid; Mr. D. W. Rajadhyaksha, Rs. 101 paid; Esplanade High School Poor Box, Bombay, Rs. 251 paid; Zorastran Head Master, Bombay, Rs. 151 paid; The Nair Samaj, Dadar, Rs. 101 paid; Mr. P. B. Singne, Bombay, Rs. 101 paid; A Marwadi gentleman, Bombay, Rs. 15 paid; 'Nemo' Rs. 10 paid; Dr. A. L. Nair, Bombay, Rs 100; Seth Harjeevan Wajee, Bombay, Rs. 350 (one bale of cloth.)—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Servants of India Society.

Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay August 5.

RELIEF WORK BY RAMAKRISNA MISSION.

Swami Vishwananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations in aid of the relief work which the Madras branch of the Ramakrishna Mission is carrying on in the flooded districts of Southern India:—

Seth Vallabhdas Tulsidas Rs. 200; Mr. Vadital A. Shah Rs. 25; a sympathiser Rs. 16; (through Ram) a sympathiser Rs. 10; Ram Rs. 7-8-0; Mr. A. J. Seth Rs. 5; Two sympathisers Rs. 10 each; Messrs. H. C. Modi and T. N. Merchant Rs. 10 each; two sympathisers Rs 5 each; Messrs. M. R. Kulkarni, M. P. Desani, A. V. Ingrajee and Jaswant Babu Rao Rs. 2 each; Messrs. H. J. Noorani, Chotubhai Motichan, S. Digaria, and a sympathiser Re. 1 each; Salim and a sympathiser 8 annas each; (Through Mr. C. V. Jogi) Mr. J. L. Shah Rs. 10; Mr. M. T. Seth Rs. 5; Mr. C. V. Jogi Rs. 5; Mr. Khan Rs. 2 and Mr. Bhat Re. 1.

AIRMEN REACH ICELAND

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reykjavig (Iceland).—Two American airmen have arrived here from Horna Fjord after flight in a heavy gale.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE AVIATORS,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The Argentine Aviators left Nasirabad for Allahabad at about two o'clock in the afternoon yesterday but when nearing Allahabad they encountered a storm. They were forced to return and landed at Cawnpore. They left Cawnpore at 7-30 this morning and reached here at nine landing at Bamrauli. If they get petrol supply they will leave for Calcutta sometime to-day arriving there this evening.

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Argentine aviator, Major Pedro Zanni arrived at Allahabad at 9 o'clock this morning.

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

The Argentine Aviators could not leave Allahabad to-day but are expected to do so early to-morrow morning.

The Argentine Avivtors flew from Bamrauli to Brigade Parade Ground to-day. The latter place which is in the town and more suitable for the landing was got ready for their arrival this morning, but the airmen missed it and landed at Bamrauli which is practiccly a marsh. A start will be made from the Brigade Parade Ground at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

MR. SHERWANI RESIGNS FROM A.I.C.C.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, August 6

Mr. Sherwani has resigned from the All-India Congress Committee and the Presidentship of the Aligarh District Congress Committee because he does not agree with the Ahmedabad Resolution.

After a brief stay here the Tariff Board left Lucknow on Monday night for Kymore near Katni in the Central Provinces. The Board inspected the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, but examined no witnesses at Lucknow. —A.P.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF DELHI RIOTS.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SUFFERING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, August 6.

The after effects of the recent communal riots in the city are shown by the economic boycott, unemployment and temporary stoppage of certain cottage industries which are mainly controlled by capitalists of either communities with labour drawn from the other community. For instance, the gold thread industry for which Delhi is well known and which is largely capitalised by Hindus has suffered much and has caused unemployment among hundreds of Mussalman labourers. Certain private organisations are busy collecting funds for the Relief of the unemployed of their respective communities. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between representatives of both the communities to effect a complete harmony between the parties. Several informal meetings were held during the last two or three days between the Hindus and Musalmans. But no definite agreement has yet been reached.

Pandit Malaviya has arrived here and is consulting the Hindu leaders on the present situation.

TOTAL ARRESTS NUMBER 201

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 5.

The arrests made in connection with the recent riots total 201. Hitherto most of the persons arrested have been released on bail, but a few who are charged with murder and other serious offences, are still in custody. Owing to the large number of acoused to be tried the local authorities are contemplating the appointment of a Special Magistrate.

RIOT CASES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 5.

The local authorities are contemplating the appointment of a special magistrate and an additional public prosecutor to conduct the riot cases. These cases are still in the course of preparation and are not expected to come before the court for the next three months. It is stated that the duration of these cases would cover a period of at least two months.

RAIN AT DELHI.

It has been raining here at intervals during the last four days. The weather is now quite pleasant but the mornings are generally chilly.

MRS. EVANS' FIGHT

Mr. H. A. Cunard Cummins, former British Diplomatic agent in Mexico City who arrived at Southampton in mail was interviewed by a Press representative and said that the excitement among members of the British colony and people, comprising the American Diplomatic Corps, was the only demonstration at his departure.

He was unaware of the fate of Mrs. Evans. "When I saw her last, she was fighting on the roof of her home with agrarians," he said. "I consider she is a woman who turns up once in a hundred years. She is a very extraordinary woman, and although of advanced years with white hair she is very wiry and extremely strong."

Mr. Cummins also said that Mrs. Evans was a great athlete. She owned a thousand and eighty hectars of land, bred cattle, and grew extensive quantities of maize. When her husband died she was fairly old, and decided she would like to spend the remainder of her life in the home.

Her only statement when opposed by the agrarians was: "You can kill me, but you are not going to rob me." She declared she would shoot as many of the intruders as possible before they robbed her.

TROUBLE FOR FOUR YEARS.

Agrarians started to seize Mrs. Evans' territory about four years ago, but their efforts became much more active a few months ago. The beginning of the whole business was based on a new agrarian law under which they determined to take agricultural property from the owners, on the theory that it should be subdivided and establish the peasantry.

In reference to himself, Mr. Cummins said that when the British Government decided to withdraw him from Mexico orders were given by the Government there for the withdrawal of secret agents which surrounded the Legation. No one was allow in the Legation except the diplomatic agents during their watch. The mail was not allowed in, but he received it by other ways. He had no difficulty in obtaining food.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Multan Cantonment, N. W. Railway, wires:—The line is breached from mile 27/6 to 27/11 between Guramani and Mahmudkot. Trains cannot pass until further notice. Transhipment of passengers has been arranged for.

* * * *

A second communication from the District Traffic Superintendent, Multan Cantonment, N. W. Railway, states:—40 down and 35 up passenger trains were safely transhipped today. Further transhipment is not possible as line between mile 27/0 and 27/11 is now under water and likely to be washed away. All traffic between Mahmudkot and Dera Din Panah has been suspended till further advice. —A.P.

* * * *

The post of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Punjab, being vacant owing to the retirement of Mr. J. W. A. Grieve, Government of India have approved of the appointment of Mr. W. Mayes, Conservator of Forests, now serving in Burma. Mr. Mayes will take over charge on the 1st September 1924, and in the meanwhile, Mr. A. D. Blaschcek will continue to officiate. —A.P.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE

PROF. R. D. RANADE'S RESIGNATION

Enclosing the following resignation of life-membership of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, Prof. R. D. Ranade, M.A. of the Fergusson College says in the covering letter to the Editor:

"There is appearing a cleavage in the Deccan Education Society, for various reasons. In the first place people do not agree about their political and social opinions. Secondly they do not understand the value of research. They consider it as too small a subject to be taken notice of in their Institution which they suppose should be devoted entirely to undergraduate teaching. In the third place, there is a caucus in the Society which deliberately says the Society must be run on "Party" lines, unmindful of the high educational ideal."

THE RESIGNATION.

To, The Body of Life-members, D. E. Society, Poona.

Sirs,—It is now exactly ten years to-day since I was called to join the Fergusson College from my post at the Deccan College under conditions, which, I hope, some of you at least may remember. Many things have happened since then. The ideal which I had set myself to achieve has not been accomplished for various reasons. I have kept on conscientiously doing my duties to the best of my powers throughout the period. Nothing has shaken me from my resolve to stick to my pledge to the Society in whatever circumstances, I was placed. Twice have I refused the offers of University Professorships of Philosophy from Benares and Mysore. I have maintained my promise straight. After recovery from illness two years ago, I have discharged the duties that were assigned to me at the Willingdon College as conscientiously as I could. At the risk of humiliation, I have tried to make a compromise between the necessities of my health and the claims of my pledge. I have been told that "the teaching of students was primary duty as contrasted with the writing of books for the sake of fame." This was a piece of information which need not have been supplied to a man who has not minded any expense, or physical trouble, or even inanition, in order that he might discharge his duties to his students to the best of his powers. If I therefore, now beg to be allowed to reconsider my position in regard to the Society, I have at least this consolation that I have discharged my duties as faithfully and conscientiously as I could.

It seems, however, that there is some fundamental misunderstanding among us as to what the educational ideals of our Society ought to be. Seven years ago, in the year 1917, when I was asked to give the opening lecture to the students of the Fergusson College on June 20th, I pointed out the necessity of extending our ideal beyond the limits of mere cheapening and facilitating of education to an all-round development of intellectual work, scientific, literary, historical, and philosophical which a Society like ourselves ought to undertake and accomplish. Ideals become more inclusive as time rolls on, and if a Society like ourselves does not feel the necessity of placing the ideal of he advancement of learning on a par with that of graduate instruction, it will soon be an anachronism. With a covetable number of 1500 students on the rolls of the Fergusson College, the Fergusson College might justly consider itself worthy of undertaking systematic postgraduate work, which even a University might copy from us. If we just take a survey of the work which the Society has achieved during the last forty years of its existence, we cannot say that it has gone much beyond its function of graduate instruction. I shall not belittle the value which even this aspect of our Society's work has for itself, but I would take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that it cannot and must not satisfy the aspirations of an Educational Society like our own. We must kindle a torch at which other educational bodies might light their lamps. What we build for aye shall alone matter. What we build for the nonce shall crumble to the dust.

INTERNECINE STRIFE.

The prospect of the Society's widening the scope of its activity to keep up its premier position among the educational bodies of India becomes gloomy when we consider the fact that we are already sufficiently torn with internecine strife. The bonds which held the members of the Society together even a few years ago are rent asunder; for feelings of amity have been substituted those of animosity. I, for one, who have stood aloof from all party considerations—a fact to which I hope most of you will attest—have been wondering how and why we should have been caught in this whirlpool. Where are all ambitions of extension and consolidation gone? What account shall we give of the high trust that is placed in us by those who have helped an Educational Body like us in attaining to our present status? How shall we compare with other educational Institutions if we keep on perpetuating our disagreements. Shall we ever worthily play the part which is rightfully ours in a University like our own?

The only remedy it seems to me for a proper achievement of the ideal which must inspire a Society like our own is to abstract our minds from the passing concerns of the day or the moment, and fix them upon disinterested objects having permanent value, which each one of us, according to his best lights and powers, may worthily accomplish. Thus a Society like our own cannot afford to regard a man who gives himself up to the silent cause of literary work as in any way less useful to the Society, than he who undertakes at great personal inconvenience the onerous duties of the executive Head of an office, or he who volunteers to go about to find the sinews of war for the carrying on of our Institutions. Each one of these has his place in the scheme of the work of a Society like our own, and each one brings all his resources to the worship at the Temple of Learning as best he may.

RESEARCH WORK.

It is for you to consider whether my services would be of any avail in the discharge of my duties as "one" of the high priests of this Temple. That, given certain conditions of climate, I am capable of doing as vigorous work as any the best of you, can be seen from the accompanying descriptive pamphlets of three works which were written during the short span of three years, and which are only the beginning of a long series of works in the same line. If I cannot keep continually in a damp climate, it is the fault of my constitution, not of my spirit. The conditions of climate which have prevented me from day-to-day work in the College classes, or from continuous stay in one place, have not, I beg to point out, prevented me from doing my share of the regular teaching work to the satisfaction of the Head of the College to which I have belonged, as well as, during leisure hours, from doing my own reading and writing work. Is it too much to hope that this reading and writing work may have at least partly enhanced my usefulness as a Professor in your Educational Institutions? It would be a great misunderstanding to suppose that I have neglected teaching work for the sake of research. Had I been impelled by that motive, I would have resigned long ago. My anxiety to fulfil my pledge to the Society as much as lies within my power makes me suggest that the only way of making a compromise between the requirements of my health and the claims of my pledge would be to lecture in the Institutions of our Society as I have been doing during the last year and a half, an accurate account of which you have heard from the Principal of the College to which I have belonged, or yet again, if you please, according to a fore-drawn syllabus, the lectures of which could be previously dated and grouped, so as to give a unity and continuity to the programme of lectures. Such a method could not be called irregular, for all lectures delivered according to this method in any University—Indian or European—would deserve the same name. They could not be supposed to encourage cramming, as it would entirely depend upon a lecturer whether he would make his lectures illuminating and informative at the same time. I append along with this letter a complete syllabus of lectures in one of the six subjects for the B. A. Examination. I could go into details for such syllabi in other subjects. But I think you will understand my meaning even by reference to a single syllabus. If you are likely to think that I am capable of doing useful work for your Institutions, if you think that even the quantity of work that I turn out may come up to the level expected of me, above all, if you think that I am capable of doing conscientious work to the best of my powers, I shall be glad to continue to serve the Society as best I can. But if you do not think so, if your judgment goes against any of the points of view I have suggested, if you would be glad on the whole for reasons of any kind to get riddance of me, equally glad shall I be to take leave of you. For then, there would be no qualms of conscience for me. I would have had the satisfaction that I have done all that lay within my powers to fulfil my pledge to the Society. I would be free to undertake a not less glorious work which has been after my heart for a number of years past, but which I could not conscientiously undertake so long as I served the Institutions of the Society. Let us, in that case, each of us wend on our ways, You on yours and I on mine. Which is in the line of the Highest Good, God shall judge.—I beg to remain, Sirs, Yours most obedient servant,

R. D. RANADE.

WATCH THE FRUIT YOUR CHILDREN EAT.

Whilst most ripe, sound fruits are good for children there is danger in fruit which is green, over-ripe or damaged, among the least of the evils to be feared from such fruit being acute indigestion, diarrhoea and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly, but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

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PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Pandit Nanak Chand moved a resolution urging Government to recommend to the Government of India that in future no posts of Civil Surgeon or other appointments in the Civil Medical Service of the Punjab should be reserved for Military Assistant Surgeons and further that the importation of Military Assistant Surgeons into the Civil Medical Department of the province should be discontinued, that all Military Assistant Surgeons serving at present in the Civil Medical Department of the Province should revert to the military department and their places be filled by Civil Assistant Surgeons and till such time as the reversion could be brought about, Military Assistant Surgeons in civil employment except those possessed of qualifications registerable in the United Kingdom should be entrusted only with the duties in which Civil Assistant Suregons should not have to serve under them. The mover made a long speech dwelling upon the grievances of Civil Assistant Surgeons and their inferior position inspite of higher qualifications and greater efficiency. The resolution was debated at length, but on being put to the vote was lost.

The Hon. Mian Fazul Hussain, Minister for Education, who opposed the resolution said, if members could convince him that of the thirteen Military Assistant Surgeons at present in the Punjab one was not qualified or efficient enough to discharge his duties and he would consider the question of reversion to the military department. He had never heard during the last three or four years any complaint from any quarter about those officers and he was very doubtful whether Indian Civil Assistant Surgeons would be ready to go to all parts of the country on Rs. 150 per mensem. There was no racial consideration involved in the question and military Assistant Surgeons were employed for British troops because they were cheap. If the members did not want them Government would have to obtain British medical officers from England which would cost more.

At question time, Sir John Maynard stated that Government has fully and carefully considered all the circumstances of Sardar Kharak Singh's case and was not prepared to agree to any remission of the sentences at present. Proposals for the transfer of Akali prisoners to jails outside the Punjab were under the consideration of the Punjab Government. Further information on the subject could not at present be given.

Sikh Sardars, Military pensioners, Zaildars and Lambardars of the Gujranwala District have formed a Publicity Committee on the lines of similar Committees formed at Amritsar and Lahore. The object of the Committee will be to check the circulation of false news regarding Sikh movements and to improve relations between Government and the Sikhs.

MAHATMA GANDHI : A PARALLEL.

(Continued from page 6.)

gather around him who can by no possible chance get the sound of his voice, but have to be content merely with a glimpse of his form or face. As thousands, however, followed Jesus in Palestine, millions in India follow Mahatma Gandhi,—millions of dependent, robbed and (until he came) discouraged folk, now spiritually fed, taught and inspired by this incomparably the greatest religious teacher of our time.

Imperialism on Trial

Mr. Holmes touched on the reactions of Gandhi's thought and activities in the field of Indian national politics, and his determination (so strikingly paralled in the life of the Nazarene) to bring to humanity a better way of life, which made him highly dangerous to the Government. Here was a man who, like Jesus of old, "went about stirring up the people," and, like the opponent of Rome's imperial rule, he was permitted to do this for something like three years before the authorities caused his arrest on the charge of sedition. As Jesus foresaw his fate, so too, did the Mahatma, and, as the former in the silence of Gethsemane waited the coming of the Roman soldiers, Gandhi amid the quiet of his beloved Ashram calmly waited the officers of the Empire. The courage and calm with which the Nazarene "set His face steadfastly toward Jerusalem" was matched by manner in which the Mahatma welcomed the fate that he knew in his heart was surely to be his. The Roman judge who saw no wrong in the man of Palestine, was paralleled too by the British judge whose duty it was to sentence to imprisonment the acknowledged leader of India. But, as in the case of Jesus, it was Imperialism that was on trial. The prisoner stood, not before a British tribunal, but before the King of Kings. This trial, as the speaker saw it, marked the greatest spiritual moment in the history of mankind since Christ's time. It, too, was a crucifix on—not on the cross, but after the modern fashion (somewhat improved) which dictates a living death behind prison bars.

Supreme Democrats

Turning to the inner lives of these two men, Mr. Holmes asked, "What was the spiritual entity of their being?" Both are supreme democrats, said he, seeing in all humanity, their world, in all men their brothers. As Jesus went freely, among the publicans and the fallen women, so the Mahatma mingles with the "untouchables" and answers the call of the prostitutes who would know more of his movement. Both men are supremely self-sacrificing. The call to Jesus to give up his labors and return to his mother and his brethren, equally with the call to Gandhi to go to the bedside of his sick wife, met refusal. Paramount in the eyes of both were the interests of the larger group of all the sons and the daughters of men. Both Gandhi and Jesus have a great love for children. "As ye do it unto the least of these my brethren, ye do it unto me," might well be said of the man whom all India follows to-day. Indeed it was love that the preacher of the Community Church saw the crux of the inner spirits of these two remarkable personalities, each of whom manifested again and again the patience, the suffering and the degredation that characterize the Messiahs, the Mahatmas—the "great souls" of all time. And this, not alone love for friends but love for "enemies", to make use of a word which Gandhi never takes upon his tongue. Comparable with the prayer of the crucified Christ, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do" is the utterance of Gandhi when, after the terrible massacre of Amritsar, men,—expecting to find hate of General Dyer in the eyes of the Mahatma—went to him for an expression of opinion. "I hate the thing he has done," was the reply of this exemplar of non-violence and love;" but if he were ill I would go to him and nurse him, and if it were possible, heal him." Fourthly pointed out Mr. Holmes; "in both these transcendant spiritual figures, beside this capacity for love is the divine capacity for suffering. To suffer from—to give love to—these are the discoveries in their time of the Christ of the ancient and the Christ of the modern world.

This most vital of all contributions to the spiritual life of our time—the discovery, or rather the re-discovery of the principle of non-violence and its, corrolary, the power of love, marks the supreme parallel in these two lives, said Mr. Holmes. This contribution was marked throughout the lives of both men in their efforts to "bring in a new society identified with the things of God." Their work differed in degree rather than kind. Gandhi today recognizes, this dynamic of love, as did Jesus. He is making use of the same principles, but on a greater scale and to a greater end. He too prophesies the "Kingdom of God on Earth."

History Repeats Itself.

But that is not all the parallel. As always history repeats itself. Two thousand years ago Roman civilization was beginning to perish of its own excesses and successes; and from among an oppressed and almost hopeless people came the man Jesus, bringing a new spirit of creative life. To-day we are living in similar times. Modern imperialism, which Gandhi has well called "Satanic", is also due to perish of its success; and from a people dominated, by the strongest imperial power of our day, comes, as by the will of God, a simple and infinitely great and pure soul from whom flows a new flood of spiritual being. His task it is, in the mind of his greatest interpreter, to save our world as the Man of Galilee saved the ancient world. "That he is the Christ of modern times cannot be disputed. The question that presents itself is not the acceptance of this already widely recognized fact. The question before mankind to-day is, are we to recognize him, now that he has come again."

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

Jinnah, in sending out a letter of invitation to the League in his own name, had taken upon himself a responsibility that he had no right to assume. There is no need, however, to go into all the details of the difficulties and troubles that arose. Suffice it to say that I realised—as Mr. Jinnah did himself—the supreme importance of securing the active support of young Mussalmans of such progressive views and undoubted ability, and was able—not without some difficulty—to bring about a meeting between Mr. Jinnah, on the one side, and Messrs. Azad and Sobani, on the other, in the office of the "Bombay Chronicle", which had the result that was intended, and which I was sure would ensue from such a meeting. Thereafter, the two most enthusiastic workers during the troublous months that lay ahead were Umar Sobani and Azad, and I think Mr. Jinnah would gladly admit that the country owed them both a deep debt of gratitude for the energy and ability which they contributed to a memorable campaign as well as their courage and loyalty in the cause they had taken up. It certainly was a most memorable campaign. The opponents of the coming of the League, of course, had a warm supporter in the "Times of India", as well as quite a number of distinguished gentlemen in the Mahomedan community, and a quaint feature of the fight was that a meeting of protest against the project was presided over by Mr. Umar Sobani's father.

* * * *

There was no secret as to the active part which Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was taking in the organisation of the opposition, despite his official position, and his two lieutenants, the Taki Brothers, were very busy all the time. It can well be imagined by those acquainted with the conditions of the City of Bombay in those days what it meant to have the whole weight of the influence of Police Headquarters thrown into the scale against us. Our opponents, feeling themselves secure no doubt with this support, hesitated at nothing and the climax came when not content with the unanimous threats of personal violence, of which some of us were the recipients, it was openly declared that, if the session of the League was attempted to be held in Bombay, it would be broken up by violent methods. Personally, I received a friendly warning from an acquaintance in the C. I. D.—a police officer of superior rank—to be very careful in my movements and to avoid walking about alone after dark, to say nothing of various other danger signals that came to me or my friends in a fortuitous way. At the same time, certain creditors, who had hitherto maintained quite amicable relations, began to invoke the utmost process of the law, and bailiffs who came to execute orders of the Court, confided to me that I seemed to have earned the displeasure of the Commissioner of Police, leaving me to draw my own conclusions from this information. One individual, who had most unexpectedly sought the powers of the law to recover an amount owing, was good enough to call upon me subsequently and apologise, pleading that the pressure brought to bear upon him from a certain quarter, which he preferred not to name was stronger than he was able to bear. Incidentally I might mention that the sort of trouble to which I was subjected at this period in this way, would be impossible under the procedure of the law in England, where the many stages between the pronouncement of the decree of the court and its executions, make the issue of the warrant of arrest for failure to comply with the order of the Court a very rare occurrence. In India the creditor can proceed straight to execution after the expiry of seven days from the pronouncement of the decree. And when a man's creditors receive confidential information, from sources that they regard as inspired and have pressure brought to bear upon them by persons whom they are forced to respect that he is about to depart for England summonses begin to shower and position becomes somewhat awkward.

* * * *

As time went on and the date of the projected session of the League became imminent, the threats of violent interference became bolder. Mr. Jinnah, acting with the boldness and promptitude, which always characterises him when he has set his hand to a task, interviewed the Governor and represented to him the impropriety of an official in high position allying himself with a political ramp of the kind that was being conducted by the opponents of the League. He received the assurance that Mr. Edwardes would be definitely instructed to hold aloof in future from any part in the movement. But nothing detracted from the audacity of the opposition, who continued to behave, as though they had nothing to fear in anything they did or said, and there was no doubt at all that they were continuing to receive active encouragement and support from official quarters. A few days—or it may have been weeks—before the date fixed for the assembling of the League the Governor called a Round Table Conference at which certain undertakings were entered into on both sides, but so far as Mr. Sulaiman Cassum Mitha and his friends were concerned these were shamelessly ignored.

The actual opening of the proceedings, which took place in a large pandal on the Kennedy Sea Face, passed of quietly enough. The president's address an eloquent plea for unity between Hindus and Mussalmans—was listened to with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval and it seemed that the opposition had thought better of their threats of violence. On the second day, however, the platform at an early stage of the proceedings was invaded by a gang of roughs headed by Mr. Mitha and a man notoriously in the employ of the C. I. D. A riot was only averted by the rapid clearance of the pandal. But, brief as the occurrence was, it was marked by the most disgraceful behaviour and the use of the most filthy insults by the men who invaded the platform. And a most significent feature of the affair was that little way off, outside the pandal, were waiting Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner with a force of police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the Riot Act in his pocket!

The subsequent proceedings of the League had to be held in a large room in the Taj Mahal Hotel. It was gratifying that the largest hopes of those who had fought the battle of the League were amply fulfilled. A joint Committee of the League and the Congress was formed and the Hindu-Mussalman Entente signed, sealed and settled. And this led in the following year to the famous settlement of the outstanding questions of representation and the production of the Congress-League Scheme of reforms, which unfortunately was abandoned, when Mr. Montagu came by so many of those who had helped to draw it up.

* * * *

Afterwards the whole affair of the breaking-up of the League Sessions was exhaustively investigated by a Committee of the Bombay Presidency Association, of which I was a member. A report was drawn up in which the complicity of the police was clearly and convincingly set out, and this was presented in the form of a letter to the Government of Bombay. The latter refused the official investigation that the letter demanded and preferred to leave their officials to rest under the stigma of an accusation by a responsible public body like the Presidency Association, of having been concerned in the organisation of a disgraceful piece of rowdyism. There can be no doubt that Lord Willingdon and his advisers were afraid of an investigation. But there was, at least, one good result. The influence of the reactionary elements in the Mahomedan community of Bombay, which had been predominent for so long was broken and the position of Mr. Edwardes as the self-appointed friend and guide of the community and the enemy of the Nationalist movement among the Mussalmans, was completely undermined. It was not very long after this that Mr. Edwardes ceased to be Commissioner of Police, a fact which terminated a bad tradition in Bombay, and I have no doubt that the affair of the League played its part in bringing about his transfer to another sphere.

Not the least important part in the battle that was fought during those strenuous months in 1915 was played by the "Bombay Chronicle"—a fact regarding which I received many generous tributes from all those concerned. And I was not left in any doubt that the part which the journal, of which I was the editor, was now playing in the public life of the Presidency and its influential contribution to the success of the Congress-League Entente in the face of the energetic official and non-official opposition, had made me a marked man among a certain clique of officials.

MOPLAHS AND PAYMENT OF FINES.

H. E. APPEALED TO FOR CLEMENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

On the receipt of a report that the arrests of Moplahs for non-payment of fines imposed in rebellion cases under the suspended sentence scheme continues, Mr. T. M. Naidu, a Moplah member in the Madras Legislative Council in an appeal to His Excellency Viscount Goschen, pleads for the remission of the fines or suspension of the arrests as an act of clemency in view of the present peculiar situation in Malabar caused by the floods.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL.

DACOITY IN JHANGARAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 5.

A railway officer has been arrested at Padidin Station on a charge of violating the modesty of a Kuchee girl. It is alleged on Friday two Europeans in drunken condition were promenading on the railway platform when they noticed a young Hindu girl. They at once, it is alleged, made for her and outraged her modesty. The police arrived on the scene and arrested one of the companions while the other escaped. The accused is on bail now.

A dacoity is reported from the village of Jhangaram, twelve miles distant from Sewhan. It is stated twenty-five armed dacoits entered the village and after disarming the local policeman looted Hindu houses for about four hours. Residents offered resistance but were overpowered. About three villagers sustained injuries. The dacoits decamped after seizing a large quantity of ornaments, cloth and cash. The Karachi police has prohibited the carrying of bludgeons and other offensive weapons.

During the ensuing Moburrum no *taboots* are to be taken out except under licence. Permit holders being responsible for public peace.

A Bikaner message of 6th August says: The Maharaja of Bikaner leaves Bikaner to-day and sails from Bombay on 9th by S. S. "Narkunda" to attend the League of Nations. Sir Stanley Reed will be the Chief Secretary to the Maharaja during his visit to Europe.

Dacca 5th August.—At the police parade held this morning The Governor presented the King's Police medals to four police officers.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were the Guests of the Hon'ble Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward at Dinner on Tuesday the 5th August.

BREAK OF JUDICIAL DECORUM

VIOLENT LANGUAGE IN JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

"Though a judge was entitled to comment on the conduct of a party or a witness in the proceedings before him, to express the comment in a violent or unseemly language was a serious breach of judicial decorum." These were the strong remarks made by Justice Eforde recently in a case at the Lahore High Court. It appears that one of the agents of Ralli Brothers at Lyallpur, Mr. Demirzakis had brought a complaint against Mr. De Gale, Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur, for assault. This District Magistrate of Lyallpur before whom the complaint was heard at first convicted the accused but subsequently ordered his release after a gentle reproof on the accused's entering into recognizances to be of good behaviour in future, but in the course of his judgment the District Magistrate used certain offensive expressions about the complainant. His Lordship Justice Eforde further remarked that he had no hesitation in saying that to use in judicial pronouncement the words complained of was a grave impropriety and was calculated to bring discredit upon the administration of justice. His Lordship therefore ordered the offensive expressions to be expunged from the District Magistrate's order.

S.G.P.C'S ALLEGATIONS CONTRADICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee recently telegraphed to the Viceroy complaining of the insanitary conditions in Akali camps in Nabha State and stating that five deaths had occurred in one week, three from fever and two from snake bite. These allegations are it appears unwarranted. The Akali Jathas are lodged under most sanitary conditions in buildings with enclosures. There are special doctors in charge and the Principal Medical Officer of the State visits the camps daily. Several deaths from fever have occurred as is only to be expected among a large number of men at this season of the year. No deaths from snake bite have occurred. The situation of the camps is as healthy as can be. Deaths from malaria are unavoidable. There is much less malaria among the Jathas than there is in Nabha City or cantonment. The best doctors in the State service have been placed on duty with the Jathas and temporary men have been engaged to fill their places in the State Hospital.

"CEYLON MARU" OUT OF DANGER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The wireless station received a wireless last night from Nansang that the "Ceylon Maru" was alright.

CHINESE LADY AS EDITOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Miss Lin Siang Yin has been appointed editor-in-chief of the "Burma News" from August 1st. She is the first Chinese lady to take charge of a newspaper.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS AT RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who went to the Straits to study the labour situation there arrived here to-day from Penang. He was given a reception at the wharf. It is understood that Mr. Andrews will stay here for about a week.

WHAT DAME RUMOUR SAYS

"Rumour is rife with scandal of first-class magnitude behind the suicide of one of the most prominent brokers of Bombay. It is probable that there may be disclosures of a startling character, which will emphasise the need for some of the reforms which were urged before the Stock Exchange Committee, and particularly for the safeguarding of the public in their dealings with even prominent members of the Stock Brokers' Association."—"Capital."

Calcutta 5th August:—At opium sale to-day 250 chests of Benares opium realised Rs. 1,249,650 the highest and the lowest price per chest being Rs. 6,455 and Rs. 4,575.

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years' Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate." Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction." etc.

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest.

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL.

P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Visag. Dist.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Depression over Chota Nagpur yesterday lies over North of Central Provinces and has given heavy rain in South of it.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Orissa, and United Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Punjab, North-west Frontier Provinces and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—

Kyaukpyu two inches; Yamethin one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Darjeeling three; Chittagong and Satkhira one; Sambalpur five; Naya Dumka and Cawnpore one; Lucknow, Mussooree and Sangor two; Jubbulpore one and a half; Pachmarhi and Seoni five; Nagpur one; Raipur four; Calicut one and a half; and Mercara three.

Forecast: Extension in Central India, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Summary of the Monsoon forecast for August anh September 1924:—

The rainfall of August and September in North-west India is likely to be in excess. The indications for the Peninsula, though not so strongly marked, are on the whole favourable and the rainfall there is likely to be normal or in excess.

MONSOON ACTIVITY DURING LAST WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

During the week ending the 6th August the Arabian Sea monsoon was active in the Northwest India, but weak in the Peninsula. Wide-spread rain fell in the hills and sub-montane districts of the Punjab on most days, in Gujarat and East Rajputana till the 1st, and in North-West Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab on the 1st. The Bay monsoon was fairly active on the first two days. Subsequently a depression slowly formed at the head of the Bay and crossing the coast near Balasore on the night of the 4th moved to the Northeast of the Central Provinces. By the morning of the 6th it is causing heavy rain immediately to the south of its track. The week's rainfall averaged over the whole country is very nearly normal.

MONSOON FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The monsoon forecast for August and September 1924 issued by Meteorological Department states:—

(1) Rainfall of August and September in Northwest India is likely to be in excess.

(2) The indications for the Peninsula though not so strongly marked are on the whole favourable and the rainfall there is likely to be normal or in excess.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 6th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 6th August 1922	June 1st to 6th August 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 10	25 51	58 7	51 40
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 10	27 91	54 01	52 84
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 18	24 11	55 05	56 01
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 25			49 12

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, August 5

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.654	in
Temperature of Air	81.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.5	"
Dew Point	75.7	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	84%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8	"
Minimum " "	79.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W,	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight.. ..	207	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.27	"
Do. do. year ..	25.48	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th August	0.04	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.25" of rain and Delhi 0.13". Skies are clear over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.44" of rain, Mainpuri 0.25", Cawnpore 1.000", and Allahabad 0.77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Jhansi the air is damper than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Jodhpur. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 1.00" of rain, Jubbulpore 1.38", Hoshangabad 0.79", Raipur 4.28", Chanda 0.19", Nagpur 0.92", Amraoti 0.26" and Akola 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10" of rain, Marmagao 0.42" and Karwar 0.85". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.8 deg (2 degs above normal) and the lowest 78-3 deg. (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded and in south Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was slightly lower than usual in east Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the head of the Bay, which now lies over the east Central Provinces, has stimulated the activity of the monsoon in the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras. The principal amount, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.50", Calicut 1.74" and Coimbatore 0.30".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Central India West, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th August 1924, issued from Simla.

The depression has crossed the coast last night near Balasore and now centered over Chota Nagpur. It is moving west-north-west. Rainfall has been locally heavy in the neighbourhood of the depression. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein four inches; Rangoon, Akyab two; Darjiling four; Balasore three; False Points five; Angul seven; Puri, Cuttack two; Sambalpure one; Patna one and a half; Lyallpur one and a half; Murree three; Parachinar a half; Fort Sandeman three; Pendra two; Calingapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF AUG. 1924.

RAINFALL.

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		4.24	3.14	+1.10
Rawalpindi	0.25	13 03	11.58	+1 45
Lahore		10.92	8.18	+2.74
Hissar		2.85	6.11	—3.26
Ambala		11.48	12.38	—0.89
Delhi	0.13	7.92	12.35	—4.43
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.02	9.43	13.32	—3.89
Mainpuri	0.25	18.59	11.80	+6.79
Jhansi	0.44	2..35	18.66	+8.69
Cawnpore	1.00	32.65	16.05	16.00
Allahabad	0.77	23.29	18.81	+4.48
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.23	1.45	—1.17
Karachi		2.01	4.18	—2.17
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		6.12	10.65	—4.53
Jaipur	0 01	16.71	12.04	+4.67
Kotah		26.66	14.03	12.13
Mount Abu	0.06	26.40	31.49	—5.09
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		3 38	8 84	—5 46
Dwarka		2.85	9.03	—6.18
Veraval	0 01	7.93	12.08	—4.15
Rajkot		13.81	15.60	—2.79
Bhavnagar Para		0.95	11.66	—5.71
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.02	26.05	26.56	—0.51
Ahmedabad		15.15	17.32	—2.17
Deesa		13.77		
Central India West—				
Neemuch		13.53	14.94	—1.41
Indore	0.05	12.59	17.43	—4.84
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	1.38	38.06	29.19	+8.85
Saugar	0.96	16.98	23.85	—6.95
Hoshangabad	0.99	19.29	25.32	—6.03
Khandwa	0.04	9.79	15.15	—5.36
Akola	0.10	9.24	16.34	—7.10
Amraoti	0.26	11.10	16.79	—5.69
Nagpur	0.92	16.48	25.31	—8.83
Chanda	0.19	17.98	26.53	—8.55
Raipur	4.28	18.43	26.39	—7.96
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.10	25.51	45.64	20 13
Ratnagiri	0 02	75.02	66.34	+8.68
Mormugao	0.42	77.15	64.71	12.44
Karwar	0 85	91.23	80.04	11.28
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0 01	4.91	9.63	—4.72
Ahmednagar	0	5.41	9.00	—3.59
Poona	0.04	5.92	12.70	—6.78
Sholapur		4.04	9.77	—5.73
Bijapur		0.77	5 94	—5.17
Belgaum	0.08	39.12	27.13	11.99
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad				
Nizamabad (Indur)		8.13	17.73	—9.60
Hyderabad	0.01	10.73	12.13	—1.40
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.50	96.57	78.58	17.99
Calicut	1.74	100.77	68.36	32.41
Cochin	0.03	92.12	54.48	37.64
Ceylon—				
Colombo		21 44	13 67	+7 77
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam		9.51	11.99	—2.48
Bellary		2.39	3.91	—1.52
Cuddapah	0 04	4.98	7.80	—2.82
Madras	0.08	9.16	6.67	+2.49
Bangalore	0.07	8.61	7.83	+0.78
Coimbatore	0.30	13.57	3.30	16.27
Trichinopoly				
Negapatam		9.67	3.72	+3 05

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Aug	h. m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
W	6	3 10	12 4	6	9 02	4 0
		15 22	13 4		21 46	3 8
Th.	7	4 02	11 10	7	9 48	5 0
		16 05	12 8		22 45	3 9
	8	5 05	11 5	8	10 58	6 12
F.		16 59	12 0		23 51	3 99
	9	6 24	11 4	9	12 27	6 10
Sat		18 09	11 6			
	10	7 10	25 10	10	0 27	17 6
Sun		18 47	25 4		13 23	20 92
	11	8 28	26 3	11	1 0	16 10
M.		20 7	25 9		14 41	20 1
Tu.	12	9 28	27 10	12	2 40	16 2
		21 17	26 05		15 39	19 1

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, August. 7.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788 18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zulekhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D. Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co

1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dolla and Co v Bafkrishna Sukharam Patell.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G. Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takoreydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Mulvi M E and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Goculdas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co: The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1392-23—Amin and Da Kanchanlal Lakhamidas v Devidas Lakhmidas, Manilal and H.

3664-23—Dastur and Co, Nawabzada Mahomed Hyderkhan and ors v Nawabzada Nazrulakhan and anr, Craigie B and C.

1856-24—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikharidas Hazarilal v Badridas Makhanlal Mathurawalla and ors.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1444-21—Melvi M R and Co, Bai Noorbai widow v Rajabally Jugsybhai Vishram and anr, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

795-24—Crawford B and Co, Haji Siddick Juffer and ors v Haji Ahmed Noormahomed and anr, Payne and Co.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, vs The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.,

5217-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tribhowandas Bhimji and anr v Kulsumbai Salebhoy, Jehangir and S.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya, vs Nanabhai Sadanand, Judah and S.

481-22—Vachha and Co, Laxman Mahadeo Pardeshi, vs Mahomedally Abdulali Belgaumwala Little and Co.

483-22—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Manibai widow, vs Vishwambharnath Totaram, Mulla and M.

502-22—In Person—Hiralal Baldeodas, vs The Eastern Bank Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

536-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Nusserwanji Engineer, vs Dharamdas Nagardas

662-22—Dabholkar and J, Krishnaji Suvaji and Co, vs Parmanand Soorsing Dikshit M and Co.

581-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, vs Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

68-22—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, vs P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

564-22—Jehangir and S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little and Co.

588-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Khubchand, vs Ratanchand Jugjiwan, Pandia and Co.

616-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, vs Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, Mulla and M.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhir and Co. and another, vs Jiwalal Ujamey, N C Dalal and Co.

338-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jugannath Sitaram, vs Ladhuram Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 387 4499-22—In Person, Abdulla Kaloo, vs Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, Wadia G and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fatechand Reva and anr v Bulakhidas Chuwandas and ors, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

991-24—Dayalji and Co, Rangildas Jamnadas v B R Gulammahomed.

1716-24—Daphtary F and D, Gangaram Hurgowandas v The Tata Power Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3219-21—Madhowji and Co, Rameshwardas Birla v Vassonji Thakersy Halai & anr.

SUMMARY SUIT.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSE.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N G Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Camo and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-22—Captain and V, Hirji Punja v The Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1344-24—Wadia G and Co., E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., vs. Manilal Shamji and Co.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3133-21—M.B. Menian and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do. Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Manockchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Manockbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

753-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyed and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersy and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849-22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsoobhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindchand Huriram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Abdool Merashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Abdool Merashy Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhodlas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

985-22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhagath Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

TEACHERS' UNION.

A Conference of Teachers was held on Monday, 28th July, in the Secondary Training College to discuss the formation of a Society for teachers in Bombay. Prof. H. R. Hamley, Principal of the Secondary Training College, occupied the chair. After a long and interesting discussion, which was participated in by many of the leading teachers of Bombay, the following constitution was adopted:—

Name: The Bombay Teachers' Union. Membership: Membership shall be open to all persons engaged in Educational work in Bombay. Subscription: Rs. 2 per annum. Period: From 1st June to 31st May. Management: The Managing Committee shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and six other members, all to be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

Aims: To advance the cause of Education and to promote the interests of teachers in Bombay by (1) the consideration of questions on the Theory and Practice of Education; (2) suggesting improvements in Acts, Codes and other Regulations on Education; (3) acting as a medium between the teacher and Educational bodies such as Government, University, etc.; (4) affording members opportunities for professional counsel, social enjoyment and the formation of friendships.

After the Constitution had been accepted, it was resolved to declare the Bombay Teachers' Union formed and all persons present at the meeting who were willing to join were enrolled as members.

The First General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 12th August, at 6 p.m. in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College. All teachers are invited to attend.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawesnelly, Bart, B.A. M.D., LL.D., Ph. D. B.M.S., Principal Electric Medical College, Madras writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied disorders.

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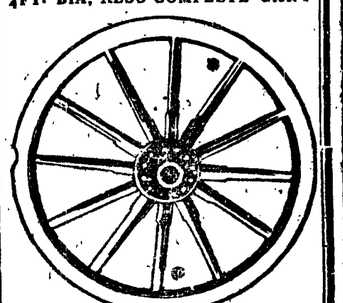

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AUTOCRACY IN SANGLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Chief of Sangli declined to grant permission to the holding of the fourth session of the Deccan States Conference in his State. His Diwan had not the courtesy to allow the use of the Dharamshallas for the delegates and guests of this Conference. Nor was this enough. The Private Secretary to the Chief and one Mr. Thombre, the newly appointed Councillor were sent to dissuade Mr. Jaykar from presiding over the Conference after he had accepted the presidentship. These officials are reported to have pressed on the attention of Mr. Jaykar the argument that the non-Brahmins had no sympathy with this movement. What right these officials had to speak on behalf of all the non-Brahmins of the Deccan States, we fail to understand. Was there the slightest indication of this feeling in any of these States during the last four years since the inauguration of this Conference? On the contrary some prominent non-Brahmins such Mr. V. R. Kothari and Mr. Chikodi are in the working Committee of this body. The proceedings of the last four years do not at all disclose any sectarian tendencies. The avowed non-Brahmin sympathy of these officials, and the subsequent conduct of some Jain leaders of Sangli and their ignorant followers in creating disturbance at the beginning of the Conference lead to the conjecture that the rowdies believed that they would receive official support. Why the Chief of Sangli entertained such hostility towards this Conference composed of all these States, it is difficult to understand. The subjects of the other States had absolutely done no wrong to the Sangli Chief. Whatever may be the relations between the Chief and his subjects, he was doing gratuitous injury to the subjects of the other States in stifling this movement in this manner.

Mr. Abhayankar was removed from the office of public prosecutor which he had been occupying with such conspicuous ability and such credit to the State within a week's time after the Conference was over. As though these vagaries were not enough a firman of highly obnoxious and autocratic character has been issued. It adds insult to injury which has been done to all the Deccan States. This firman naively insinuates that the disturbance was caused by those who were responsible for holding the Conference. We challenge the Chief to prove this irresponsible statement, the chief had no business to make evasive insinuations about an incident which did not take place within his jurisdiction. If he was anxious to make any statement, he would have got the correct information from the Collector and District Magistrate Satara. The C.I.D. people of Simla and Mr. Collins, the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Satara were on the spot at the time of the disturbance. Their reports would have conveyed to the Chief the information about those who created the disturbance. Before, therefore, dabbling in this affair and admonishing a rebuke to those who were responsible for the disturbance it was imperative for the Chief to ascertain the real authors of the rowdyism. But without doing any thing of this sort he has done incalculable wrong to the promoters of this Conference by bracketting together his concern for the disturbance and his disapproval of the agitation in the same breath. The Chief's denunciation of every agitation or criticism against the British Government, or any State is simply ridiculous. The Chief in his press-note says that it is against the policy of the State to allow any agitation or criticism against the British Government or the Indian States with whom the Sangli Durbar has always maintained most friendly and cordial relations! This statement by its sweeping generalisation carries its own condemnation. Even the Chief himself has been guilty of carrying on agitation and passing criticism against the British Government in his own State and in British India along with his brother Chiefs of the S. M. States. At the time of the non-inclusion of these petty chiefs in the Chamber of Princes, the Chief of Sangli with his brother chiefs criticises the action of the British Government and agitated against this policy. Only recently the Sangli Chief assembled his brother Chiefs in Sangli and protested against direct relations not being established between the S.M.C. States and the British Government and sent a memorial criticising the action of the British Government. We ask the Chief whether this conduct of his is in consonance with meaningless platitudes in his press-note. We further like to be enlightened by the Chief if he can point out a single incident from the four years' proceedings of the Conference which can be construed as hostile to the paramount interest of the British Government or any way derogatory to the interests of any of the Indian States. If at all the proceedings unmistakably point out that this Conference has tried to support the rights of the rulers of these States and ameliorate the condition of the subjects of these States, in a perfectly constitutional manner. The aspersions therefore made in this press-note are of an astounding character and it is a great pity that they have been made in a reckless manner by the Sangli Chief to the utter detriment of all the subjects of the Deccan States. This Conference is held for the last four years in British India, and the British Government 'so vigilant' about any criticism passed against them have not seen anything objectionable in these proceedings and they have graciously permitted the holding of these Conferences for the last four years. We have not heard that any prince of any other State in the Deccan has ever expressed his desire against this movement. The mighty British Government sufficiently strong to protect their interests. And the Chief of Sangli need not show this officious solicitude for the protection of the British Government against any criticism. The chiefs of other Indian States in the Deccan can very well take care of themselves. The Chief of Sangli seems to be the spoilt child of the politicals. Instead of meddling with affairs in which he alone is not interested it would be better if the Chief minds his own business and sets right the affairs of his own State which are being severely criticised by his own subjects.—Yours etc.,

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SIR PURSHOTAMDAS'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are glad to find that Sir Purshomdas Thakoredas agrees with us in holding that the only sound monetary system for India is one that rests on a gold basis, with old coins in circulation. We are sorry that Sir Purshotamdas still persists in believing that the Bills which he has the intention to move in the Imperial Legislature will not detrimental to the interests of this country. We can assure Sir Purshotamdas that we have not the slightest intention to mix up personalities with the discussion of this question. If Sir Purshotamdas could realise the depth of our feelings, at the systematic wrong done to India during more than thirty years by the short-sighted, ill-advised, tentative measures of our rulers in the matter of currency, he would understand why we have been irresistibly forced into a language which he considers intemperate, at one more measure which will continue and perpetuat halting, temporising, meddlesome policy o controlling the exchanges by legislation.

Sir Purshotamdas calls his bills an interi change, and asks us to show how it will detrimental to the interests of the country. He asks us to show, if the bills are accepted, that they will enable the Government to do more harm than they can do at present. In the first place, if the strongest claim that can ge made for these bills, is that they will not do more harm if passed, than if they were not proposed at all, the bills have but poor claim for serious consideration. But we are prepared to meet Sir Purshotamdas on his own ground. The Bills he proposes give the stamp of Indian public opinion and approval to a system which, as even Sir Purshotamdas admits, is vicious in principle and harmful in practice. He calls it an interim change, a first step towards the introduction of an effective gold standard. If it was first step, that first step had been taken by the Government of India as long ago as 1893. Have we been any the nearer to the goal to-day? But if a thing is vicious in principle and harmful in practice, it is not worth accepting even as a temporary measures. What is theoretically sound is eminently practicable. We do not want in our country, the type of mentality that professes admiration for Christian ideals in theory, and solemnly pronounces them impracticable in international relationship. If Sir Purshotamdas believes in the theoretical soundness of an effective gold standard for India, let him stand forward for it. But Government will not give it to us. If we are going to measure our national demands by Government willingness and unwillingness, we are disloyal to truth and disloyal also to those general interests of the country which claim expression as the national will through laws and institutions. Sir Purshotamdas points out the difficulty of using gold as currency, though gold is available and there is a necessity for more money. Will this difficulty vanish if his bills ar passed? The only way of removing this difficulty is a free and open mint for the coinage of gold.

If the Bills pass, further addition to the currency will be in the form of token currency, and to that extent the introduction of an effective gold standard will be made more difficult. May we draw the attention of Sir Purshotamdas and those who like him believe, that this interim measure of restoring the pre-war ratio of exchange is not harmful, to the following resolution of the Brussels Monetary Conference?

"Attempts to limit fluctuations in exchange by imposing artificial control on exchange operations are futile and mischievous. I so far as they are effective, they falsify the market, tend to remove natural cofrectives to such fluctuations and interfere with free dealings in forward exchange which are so necessary to enable traders to eliminate from their calculations a margin cover risks of exchange, which would other wise contribute to the rise in prices. Moreover, all Governments interference with trade including Exchange, tends to impede the improvement of the economic conditions country by which alone a healthy and stable exchange can be secured." If Sir Purshotamdas is in agreement with this resolution, and he says he is, it is difficul understand why he should still propose measure which is in direct contravention of it.

Sir Purshotamdas claims for his bills that they will secure a return to the more *natural* ratio of exchange; he speaks of setting back the ratio to where it should *naturally* be to-day. He thought the words "nature" and "natural" were so often use in political theory to create prejudice and to hamper clear thinking that we might well have been spared their use in economics. What is a "natural" rate of exchange? Is 1 sh. 4 d. a natural standard when the price is 34 d. per ounce? It can only mean the existing market rate and sh. 4 d. to-day is as unnatural as 2 sh.; and if this market rate shifts to 2 shillings six months hence and keeps steady for ew months will Sir Purshotamdas again ome forward to alter the legal rate with view to return to the new "natural" rate?

We appeal to Sir Purshotamdas, if he really believes that the only sound system of currency for India is an effective gold tandard, to give up the present short-sighted proposal which will do nobody any good, which will imply an endorsement by Indian public opinion of a "managed" system which we have all along condemned because it is "managed" for ostensibly stablising the foreign exchanges instead of fo stablising the internal level of prices. Th gold standard, pure and simple, is the only salvation for the economic life of this country, and the introduction of a gold standard is practicable. The only sense in which it is called impracticable is that our rulers will be opposed to it. We should like to see its impracticability urged on other grounds and if the friends of India are to suit thei tune to the wishes of the rulers then "may the Gods defend her!"—Yours etc.,

P. A. WADIA,
G. N. JOSHI.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

THE BAQR-ID AMENITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the din and turmoil of the communal warfare at present raging in the distant Delhi or nearer Nagpur, the following little incident which occurred in the Bhopal State at the last Baqr-Id might well figure as an oasis in the wilderness of the existing Hindu-Moslem disunity and is therefore presented to you for an early publication in your valuable paper. While Delhi which had the distinction of being the foremost to give a ready credence to the wholly unjust denunciation of the Apostasy Law and absence of toleration in Bhopal by Swami Satyadeo, might also claim the same unenviable distinction in standing to learn the correct meaning of toleration from Bhopal.

In the outlying town of Bairasia there lives a peaceful Hindu who finding no further use for his erstwhile milch cow, sold it, as invariably happens to a Mussalman who earmarked the animal for the ensuing Qurbani. The news of the sale, however, leaked out to the other co-religionists of the original owner and when the Baqr-Id drew nigh, they forced the man, under threat of ostracism, to recover the cow. This helpless soul became so upset with the threatened retribution that he directed ais hesitating footsteps to the purchaser's house and appealed to him for the return of his cow, offering, in turn, a much larger sum of money than was actually received by him as the price of the cow. The purchaser was not slow to notice his neighbour's anguish and gave the readiest sympathetic ear to his appeal, but being uncertain if the transaction would not involve a serious breach of some religious tenet found himself on the tenterhooks of a painful dilemma. The problem was therefore referred to a religious divine for solution with the result that the referee's verdict fell in favour of the seller. The cow was therefore most cheerfully entrusted back to the care of the Hindu owner in a much healthier condition than the one in which it was sold, but without a single penny of monetary compensation.

This otherwise an insignificant incident, as well as the large-hearted presentation of Pan and Itr by the Hindus to their Moslem compatriots after their prayers, points unmistakeably to the exact degree which the mercury of brotherly intercourse has attained in the thermometer of communal fellowship in the Bhopal State and might well serve as a beacon star to places not so fortunately placed in respect of Hindu-Moslem unity.—Yours, etc.,

SAID MOHOMED KHAN.

Bhopal

H. E. the Governor of Bombay adn Lady Wilson gave a dance at the Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday the 4th instant.

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The coupon books until August 9th contain 15 return coupons, one for each of the remaining race meetings and the prices are as follows:—

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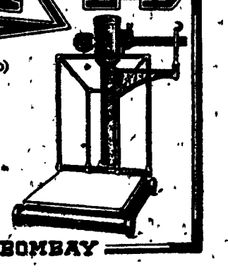

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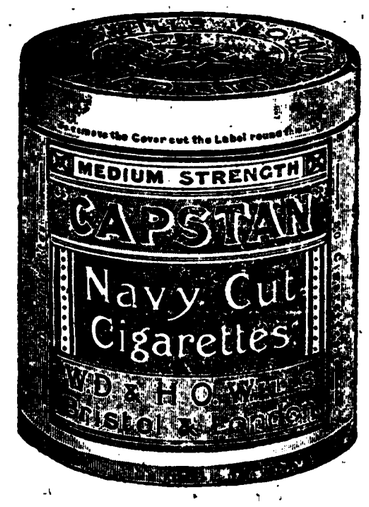

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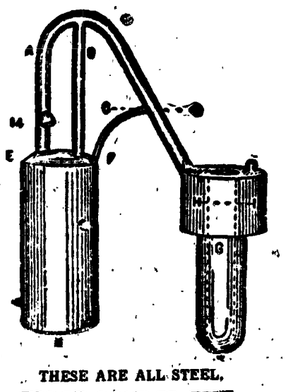

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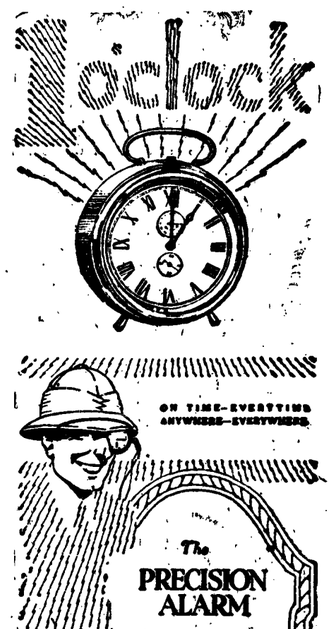

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